

CORNELL WATCH CO. & KEY-WINDING WATCHES

CORSE'S LUXURENE.



WHOLESALE VAN SCRAACK, STEVENSON & REID, FINANCIAL.

DIME BAN Substitute Bayings Band os CLARK-ST., Methodist Church Block. mi panio, this Bank has paid al FURNITURE.

MASHIONABLE IURNITURE

W. W. STRONG FURNITURE CO.,

266 & 268 Wabash-av.

ARTISTIC TAILORING. 10 PER CENT

DISCOUNT MY & CO., Importing Tailors,

INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.

MASSACHUSETTS CHARITABLE ECHANIC ASSOCIATION, GREAT AMBUIL AND QUINCY HALLS,

In the City of BOSTON, On WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16, and be continued for THRRE WHEKS.

The la Invention, Workmanship, and Ari from the first country are solicited.

There, and Bronas Medials and Diplomas will be invention meriting especial notice.

The invention of the party of

TEA COMPANY.

Thinking Diput, 123 Pari st., 16W York.
The Smost grades of all kinds of Teas may be had of the leading draggists in meskages from one-quarter of a pound up at the uniform price of

ONE DOLLAR PER POUND.
The Solvening are already appointed Agusta is Chicago?

Agusta is Chicago?

ONE Of Two Medicon-ets, oor. Ideldon.

STOCK of the Medicon-ets, oor. Ideldon.

DIES OF Two Medicon-ets, oor. Ideldon.

DIES OF Two Medicon-ets, oor. Ideldon.

DIES A CO., 18 Costage Groves-av., cor. 7th-st.

ELOCK of an of Monroo-ets., Palmer House.

ELOCK of the Medicon-ets., etc., Idencoln.

Training, Ill Wach Randolph ets.

Training Medicon-ets, etc., Idencoln.

Training Medicon-ets, etc., Marmon-ets.

Bill Training Medicon-ets, etc., Washash-ev,

PIANOS.

"UPRIGHT," left with its for parties, which we are authorized to offer, to owner, at positively great bargains. Fames are in partiest order in every particular and will be secondaried by our unlimited LYON & HEALY, LYON & HEALY, Rate and Monroe-sta, Cuicago, Rate and Monroe-sta, Cuicago,

HOTELS. ESTMINSTER HOTEL ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN.

NEW YORK.

In the city, in the immediate vicinity of all places of anuscement and leading retail the contract of anuscement and leading retail the past enabled to the contract of the past enable them and a passenger distract.

OHAS, B. FERRIN, Fropristor.

PIRM CHANGES. NOTICE.

MITON B. BOGUE has been admit-samber of our firm from July 1, 1874. OGDEN, SHELDON & CO. BUSINESS CARDS. LASONRY.

JEWELRY.

Black, Starr & Frost, SUCCESSORS TO

BALL, BLACK & CO.,

Nos. 565 & 567 Broadway,

to the wants of their customers, who are hereby informed that a full and choice as sortment of fine goods in Jewelry, Silver-ware and Fancy Goods has already been opened, and other additions will follow a

SPECIAL NOTICE.

DUSTRIAL & ART EXHIBITION J. H. DAVEY & CO.,

PLISH BREAKFAST PACKET MANDEL BROTHERS

BEECHER\_TILTON.

The Investigation Indefinitely Prolonged.

Mr. Moulton to Be Heard on Monday Afternoon,

Mr. Beecher Not Yet Summoned to Appear.

Henry C. Bowen Disclaims Responsibility for the Scandal.

He Will Live to See the Retirement of Mr. Beecher.

Letter from Mrs. Swisshelm in Defense of Tilton.

She Considers Him the Superior of Beecher as a Christian and Philanthropist.

SPEILA NOTICE

BINIST & TITLE

A REAL PROPERTY & CO., THE STREET STREET

should testify before the Committee, and what or now many documents he should produce. On the whole, Mr. Moulton was thoroughly roused. He had all the air of a man who has been pushed about as far as a man cares to be crowded, and sees his way clear to giving plenty of trouble to any one in his way. This was just he apparent when he came out of the Committee-room, and all his conversation after his return to his residence showed a very dangerous state of mind. He proposed, he said, to fill up the gaps in Mr. Beecher's letters, and produce all the original documents, and his manner much more than his matter showed that, in his own opinion at least, he was not a man to be trifled with.

CHICAGO, SATURDAY, AUGUST 8, 1874-TWELLVE PAGES.

BOWEN INTERVIEWED.

NEW YORK, Ang. 6.—The Brooklys Eagle publishes an interview with Henry C. Bowen, who is represented as saying of the Beecher-Tilton case: "This entire business has caused me much pain. I have had no hand in it, and do not wish to have. The multiput with the hard of the control of the c

case: "This entire business has caused me much pain. I have had no hand in it, and do not wish to have. The public will yet learn that the attacks on me were brutal and unjustifable. I only keep quiet under them in deference to my family. Although my name has been mixed up in this scandal, I have not made any charges against anybody yet, and therefore I have not been invited by the Committee to appear. If subpenned into court, I shall have to appear. If subpenned into court, I shall have to appear. If subpenned into court, I shall have to appear. If subpenned into court, I shall have to appear. If subpenned into court, I shall have to appear. If subpenned into court, I shall have to appear. If subpenned into court, I shall have to appear. If subpenned into court, I shall have to appear. If subpenned into the ongregation. Being asked if Beecher ever did him an injury, Bowen said, "I could construe his course unkindly, I considered it all along my duty, nevertheless, to retain my position and pow in the church, because I intended to be there after him, as I was there before him."

As to Tilton, Bowen said he did not care which way it went with him, the sud must necessarily justify me before the public, and I will never go down to my grave without
sating something concerning my area without. "Moulton," continued Bowen. "is placed in an awkward position, but I believe he will tell the truth. The statement of Woodhull, offered the Committee, should have been received. Were I a member of the Committee I would accept testimony from any source."

Irreparable loss which the cause of Christianity had sustained by his defection. When Arr. Woodhull's revelation explained his plant that he had been paralyzed by the breaking sway of the foundations on which he had built his life-hopes. He seems to have been so fixed in the belief that his nestor and wife were incarnate representatives of chastivy that, when they fell he doubted his old definitions of the word, and began to question with himself whether unchastivy could pray to so angelic. He for the moment, this conflict spoke through the articles which pained his free-love connections. They grew out of his free-love connections. They grew out the free free-love connectio

NUMBER 350

FOREIGN.

Rumors of an Alliance Be tween Germany, Italy, and Spain.

nd of an Appeal to England in the Interests of France.

Pacific Reports Forwarded from Paris.

Prorogation of the British Parliament The Queen's Speech.

Varying Success of the Spanish Arms in Cuba.

THE FRANCO-GERMAN COMPLICA-

VIENNA, Aug. 4.—The New Fres Pre

TION SALES. BUTTERS & CO., CTIONEERS,

\*\*MADISON-ST-9

\*\*RROULAR SALES OF

\*\*Dape, and Straw Goods every Temclock.

\*\*Buggies, Harness, etc., every

\*\*expected by Colock.

\*\*Namous, Boots and Shoes, every

\*\*Edy Colock.

\*\*And General Merchandiss, every

\*\*49% Colock.

\*\*and Personal Property of Every

\*\*and Personal Property of Every TERS & CO.'S SATURDAY SALE ING, Aug. 8, at 108 Rast Madison-found a large variety of ED HOUSEHOLD GOODS, ideous, Mirrors, and General Mer-BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers. ON, ROCKWELL & at 10 o'clock, Bankrupt Stock of GOODS AND NOTIONS. 126 East Madison at, consisting of ms, Spool and Skein Silks, Buttons, musd Hats, Bonnots and Bonnet, wors, Lacos, Fringes, Ruches and ks and Satins for Primmings, Silk a, Corsiste, Crapos, Plumes, Veils, ale peremptory for cash. By order ROCKWELL & WILLIAMS, cers, 204 and 206 Rast Madison-st. SATURDAY'S SALE, NITURE IOLD GOODS,

ARRIAGES.

abor and Parlor Furniture and pen-code, including Cook Stoves, Car-Also, Show Cases, Office Designs of Refrigerators, Baby Wagons

ROCKWELL & WILLIAMS, POMEROY, & CO.

Friday's Sale, ng. Ang. 7, at 9% o'clock. NITURE FION, IN THE CITY.

T Sets, new and second-hand Carbonards, Book Cases, Lounges, Matrigerators, Office Furnitum, Martishes; also, a large stock of Garbine associated CARES, Ivan-

ELISON, POMEROY & CO., P. GORE & CO., ag. 8. at \$16 o'clock, we shall offer sed stock of Parlor, Chamber, La

VITURE, SH, SON & CO.

Aug. 8, at 10 a. m., ITURE,
hins, Crockery, class and Flant
dicurral Merchandise.
6001 d CO., Anction com.

MR. JOHN LYLE KING ppeared for the defendant, and proceeded to eak on the motion for a new trial, entered aen the prisoner was found guilty of mannter. Mr. King based his argument on Tereot points, thus:

in different points, thus:

1. The Court admitted improper iestimony.

2. The Court refused to admit proper syndemo.

3. The Court refused proper instructions asked chalf of the defeudant.

4. The Court gave improper instructions for source.

4. The Court gave increoper instructions for the people.

5. The verdict is unsupported by the evidence, 6. On account of misconduct of jurors during the first, resing of newspapers, and instruction to evidence given for the desance.

He then proceeded to argue on the foregoing points at some length, using the customary legal shransology. He contended that the testimony of Flags, the alleged seducer of Rosa Jackson, hours have been corroborated by other witcheses, and that there was no evidence whatever o show that Earli had any intention of causing he unfortunate young woman's death. Public pulmer, Mr. King, contended, he inst as much of owith Earli's conviction as had the evidence position. Mr. King contended, had just as much to do with Earli's conviction as had the evidence produced in court. Also, he said, several of the lury had conducted themselves improperly, reading the nowspapers, taking, &c., during the progress of the trial, facts which the progress of the trial, facts which substantiated by the swidence of George Buckley, the legal shorthand reporter. The affiliativi of the person indicated was read, and set orth the facts related by Mr. King. These were the only points of importance made by the connect.

clined making a speech in reply. He was sat-ed to rest the case where it stood, but read a otter from "Greenleaf on Evidence," touching testimony of accomplices. That was all he inded to do in the matter.

intended to do in the matter.

JUDGE PARWELL

disposed of the motion in very brief terms. He had, he observed, given due consideration to all the points advanced by Mr. King, but could not agree with that rentieman in the deductions made by him. He had not observed anything improper in the conduct of jurous during that riel, and, if snything improper had occurred, attention should have been called to it by the prisoner's counsel at the time. He felt it to be his duty, under the circumstants, to overrule the motion.

Mr. King asked how long at the could have to prepare a bill of exceptions for the Suprema Court.

Reed said he could have all the time he Mr. King wanted the prisoner kept in the County Jan until the Supreme Court could be Air. Head—Not much. He may as well be acquisited non. Here's Judge Gary.
That stern Jurist assumed his place upon the Beuch, the prisoner was ordered to stand up, and

due form.

Dr. Easil did not appear to be in the least noved by the uneuv.able position in which he tood. His counsel is confident of obtaining a

TRIAL OF MR. BIRD'S PIRE-APPA-RATUS.

A trial of what is known as the Bird plan of preventing fires was had yesterday upon the lake-shore, at the foot of Van Buren street. A committee of the Board of Underwriters was

orce is such that it will throw a stream of r from 30 to 40 feet horizontally, and to the of an average dwelling.

In particular advantages are these,—that sands of the pumps—6,000 was the figure a by Mr. Bird—can be purchased for less the cost of the land, the brick building, the engine of a single segme-house. They see put to use in a moment, thus saving from the fifteen minutes lost in case of every first an an engine resches the ground. Mr. Bird statistics showing that nine out of tan disastoy fire, including the great fires,—those of on, Chicago, and other places,—could all of have been extinguished in their early as had it only been the custom to have these hand-pumps in every house, and in every person's hands. A single pail of water at the right time could have saved firs. O'Leary's barn. The first five minutes, or less than that, is asually the de-

me. or advantage of Mr. Bird's system is

chaive time.

Another advantage of Mr. Bird's, system is that the pump and hose, which may be a yard long, or any required length, can be used where the ordinary engine-pape cannot be brought. When the fire is working behind a partition or between floors the hose may be introduced through a hole, and the fire subdued by half a dozen gallons of water instead of flooding a house with it. Indeed, there need not be half the usual fire alarms, probably nothing like half, if every man, woman, and child were provided with these machines.

In Boaton, the city authorities and the Board of Underwriters have adopted Mr. Bird's idea, and the Fire Commissioners of that city speak in the highest terms of it—more particularly as regards the early stages of a fire. The miliowners at and around Boston and through the State have adopted it, and there is almost an universal expression of satisfaction with it.

Fire, as a rule, extend after ignition in a constantly accelerating ratio, partly because of the flight of emders, and partly from the development of gases. Every one knows this, but it is not a fact generally recognized by fire-authorities; and sven if it were, the unwieldiness of the ordinary fire-engine with its hose and pipe prevents its instantaneous use. Very frequently the time lost in waiting for an engine is just what causes most of the losses by fire. The only possible way to utilize this valuable time is to make everybody a fireman, to provide every person with an engine or pump, and to have pails of whater always on hand. Mr. Bird has testimonials from the authorities of Boston, including the flayer.

niels from the authorities of Boston, including the Mayor.

The Committee of the Board of Underwriters will make a report of their views as to the species of yesterday's experiment. Fire-Marshal Bonner was present, and expressed himself as pleased with it. Mr. Bird is somewhat of an enthusiast upon the subject, and if he could have his way would compel every living person to purchase one of these pumps. They can be seen at his rooms at the Matcoon House.

JOLIET IRON AND STEEL COMPANY.

JOLIET IRON AND STEEL COMPANY.

The adjourned annual meeting of the Joliet Ison and Steel Company was held at the office of the Company preferred stock for their claims reported progress, and that the creditors had almost annantmously accepted the offer, and that the old stockholders had agreed to surrender stock anticient to meet the obligations of the Company as proposed. Several of the larger creditors of the Company were present at the meeting, and the entire proceedings were of the most harmonious character.

A joint committee of three stockholders and three creditors, consisting of C. H. Curtis, J. J. Case, A. B. Meeker, the Hon. W. S. Brooks, of Joliet, Thomas Blakey, and Charles A. McNair, was appointed to carry out the settlement agreed upon. This was agreed to by a unanimous stock vote, 18,048 out of 19,530 shares being represented. The Committee resolved to meet on the 3th mat., in this city, when, if all the creditors have acceded to the preferred stock will be issued. Everything being catisfactory, the Company will meet on the 25th for the election of others. Mr. Wafter will be a candidate for re-election as President, but will meet with strong opposition.

Notwithstanding the harmony of the meeting, it is understood a petition to put the Company in bankruptcy was subsequently filed by one of the creditors, which has not yet been made public. This was done, it is understood, to show certain small-fry and stubborn creditors that they have but two options, ultimately—take preferred stock for their claims, and thus allow the works to resume; or let the Company go into bankruptcy. Only a vary small proportion of the creditors have refused the plan of settlement proposed. The bankruptcy application lied yesterday was by a genjieman who has

POOR CHILDREN'S EXCURSIONS. The Finance Committee of the Free Excur-tions for Poor Children met at Room 8, Repub-ic Life-Insurance Building, on LaSalle street, esterday afternoon. Paul Cornell, Gen. A. L. Chetlain, Charles Henrotin, S. D. Kimback, W. B. Billings, J. H. B. Daly, and W. E. Poulson were present. Mr. Cornell, Chairman, presided,

were present. Mr. Cornell, Chairman, presided, and Mr. Poulson acted as Secretary.

A communication from B. E. Goodell, President of the Fourth National Bank, informed the Committee that Thomas Dobbius, President of the Chicago & Pacific Railroad, had effered an excursion train on his road which would accommodate 1,000 children, and Carl A. F. Huncke, Secretary of the Turner Park Association, had offered the park 10 miles from the city, on the Secretary of the Turner Park Association, had offered the park, 10 miles from the city, on the above-named railway, both free of charge. The Committee appointed Messrs. Cornell and Daly to make arrangements with the gentlemen.

The following Excursion Committee was appointed, and each member authorized to select a lady assistant: W. B. Billings, Chairman; W. B. Shinner, and the Rev. E. F. Dickinson.

After an informal talk, it was decided to have the first excursion Thursday.

It was stated that \$520 had been subscribed and deposited and \$600 nore raported, making a sum sufficient to pay the expenses of the first excursion.

xoursion.

The following gentlemen compose the Finance committee, and subscriptions may be left with

The lottering ground in the left with any of them;

Paul Cornell, Chairman; W. E. Ponlson, Secretary; W. F. Coolbaugh, Transurer; F. Z. Leiter, W. F. Coolbaugh, D. B. Fisk, Gen. A. L. Chetlein, Howard Priestley, the Hon. William Bross, R. E. Goodell, the Rev. W. E. Patterson, the Rev. Robert Collyer, S. D. Kimbark, Traoy Lay, H. Z. Gulver, Anson Stager, C. M. Handerson, Charles Reurotin, J. Irving Pierce, J. H. B. Daly, William H. Ovington, Henry Groundaum, Dr. Ben C. Miller, Paul Cornell, F. M. Rockwell, Philo R. King, James K. Thompson, John A. Rice, W. D. Kerfoot, Samuel A. Kesn, E. S. Skinner, W. B. Etlings, John V. Farwell, Edwin Hunt.

Hunt.

The Committee will meet again at the sall of the Secretary, and in the meentime it is niged that all citizens who are able to do so will donate funds to aid in the effort to provide the poor children with recreation and enjoyment.

"LET DOGS DELIGHT,"

Yesterday evening about 5:30 o'clock, in the Criminal Court room, there were assembled dict of a jury who had retired to decide as to the guilt or innocence of John O'Brine and William Bush, who had been on trial on the charge of burglary. After waiting uptil nearly Bush, who had been on trial on the unity Jail until the Supreme Court could be act from.

In Read—Not much. He may as well be senced used. Here's Judge Gary.

In Read—Not much. He may as well be senced used. Here's Judge Gary.

In Read—Not much. He may as well be senced used. He counter was ordered to stand up, and he served by the uneary sale position in which he can the counter to be in the least red by the uneary sale position in which he can the counter to the least red by the uneary sale position in which he can the counter to the least red by the uneary sale position in which he can the counter to the least red by the unear sale position in which he can the counter to the least red by the unear sale position in which he can the counter to the least red by the unear sale position in which he can the counter to the least red by the unear sale position in which he can the counter to the least red by the unear sale position in which he can the counter to the least red to the

IRA BROWN.

Ira Brown's trial was resumed last evening in

the Ada Street Methodist Church, with a large andience in attendance. The evidence in the nee was all in, and it only remained for cou to make their pleas. The Rev. Dr. Felton occupied the chair with his enstomary dignity and grace, and every member of the Investigating Committee was in his seat. After prayer by the Chairman, the argument for the prosecution was opened by the Rev. Dr. Briggs. rho reviewed the evidence in a clear and caus who reviewed the evidence in a clear and caustic vein, alluding to Brown's conduct in furnishing scandal to the newspapers and in defaming the pastor and trying to injure the church. He submitted that the charges had been amply and completely sustained by the evidence brought forward.

O. R. Brouse, Esq., counsel for defendant, raised his voice in behalf of his client, insisting that he was not such a bad Methodist as the prosecution tried to make him out. In the information he had given to the newspaper re-

raised his voice in behalf of his client, insisting that he was not such a bad Methodist as the prosecution tried to make him out. In the information he had given to the newspaper reporters concerning the church ironbies, Brown had substantially told the truth, and was not guitty of libel. To be sure he bad made use of some objectionable axpressions in giving his version of the church squabbles, but he had made use assertions which were not borne out by the facts. It was not right to go to the newspapers with these things, but the circumstances were highly palliative. Things done in the anger of a moment should not be weighed against a lifetime of faithful devotion to the church. Irs was rash and excitable; the Apostie Peter was just that sort of a man, he (Peter) cut off a fellow's ear once on the spur of the tounent. Irs should be judged by his own standard, and not be wrongtully shut out from the kingdom of grace and glory.

Dr. Briggs briefly adverted to the points made by the counsel for the defendant, and in a calm and dignified way sought to counteract the special pleading of counsel for the other side.

Dr. Felton gave a few instructions to the Committee from the church is governing their final sotion in secret session. The benediction was pronounced, and the sudience dispersed. The case is now in the hands of the Committee, who have yet to examine various documents and canvass the evidence before bringing in a verdict.

John Schneider and David Twolsey sere asisomation is had given to the newspace reporturar commercial this church is notice. However,
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of faithful devotion to the church. Its warmake and searches; the series of the search prosearch of the search of the se

would require three or four to keep the gang of thiswes and ropers off the sidewalk—be station-ed in the neighborhood of the "Store" to pre-serve the peace, is an excellent one, but it is not tikely that the Police Superintendent will put men where they will be liable to interfere with the fleecing of stray Grangers.

LOCAL FIRE-INSURANCE. To the Editor of Phe Chicago Tytoune:
SIB: From the position you are taking as to

To the Editor of The Chicage Tribuse:

Sin: From the position you are taking as to the insurance-question, mainly growing out of the late fire, and the suspension of one of our local companies, it may be well for me as dilizens to consider how much indemnity we want of a local character, of the import styled insurance, and known best as Chicago assurance. The commercial requirements of our citizens in matters of insurance demand no more Republics, nor do we want any more Atlantic and Pacifics. I refer directly to the management of these and similar concerns. What Chicago needs is a strong stock-company, organized by practical business-men, and not companies organized by so-called insurance-men marchy to give places to advantagers and vultures. In view of the fact that we are progressing to a more careful and parfect system of protection from fire, produced by the demands of our present underwriters as well as by our marchants and business-men; it becomes swident that capital will seek insurance-stock as an investment, when shown that, with proper protection from fire, and careful, prudent management in conducting the insurance-business, the capital invested chall be protected.

The business-men of Chicago owe it to their business-standing to invest generally in insurance-incok. The old cry of "patronize homeompanies" is a poor argument, and we do not indulge in it for a moment. We have too large an insurance-increast to expect to monopolize the business, but we need not look to foreign capital anclusively to carry all our risks, and when we can show, as we have in one company at least, a legitimate organizatiod, we can rely upon the foreign insurance-companies" approval and co-operation. Foreign capital, it is said, is jualous of our local coupanies. This is not the case where the company is a legitimate one. Opposition to local insurance in found in cases where it is known as a fact that the company is begus. The Auditor may give his historie approval-certificate of authority to do business—but we want more; w but we want more; we want character in mon who manage the company, as well as security—capital. There is not an agent in Chicago to-day representing a fersion company who would not giadly also represent a local company; but to get this approval we must have legitimate men and means. Bogus men with bogue securities—some made and others borrowed—caunet unke a company that grants indemnity, therefore, our business—men of character oan, with great justice to themselves, project, and organize an insurance-company whose stock will pay; a company that will receive the approbation of the people, the favor of foreign underwriters, and the business of the country.

foreign underwinders, and the country.

In all respects Chicago is a success, save in insurance-matters, and why? Has Chicago sverhad a strong cash-capital, full-paid company, with but one exception? We have had none; they have all been projected upon a small percentage, or on borrowed securities.

The merchant, manufacturer, and design generally should at once entertain the question of cashing saliable local insurance-porpanies. We

erally should at once entertain the question of sacuring reliable local insurance-corpanies. We have the men and the capital in our business-channels, and when the business-man will look in that direction for local insurance, and not to the ordinary insurance-vulture waces pockets are filled with policies written by insurance-adventures based upon berrowed securities, or securities based upon property wishout title, or bogus Mexican or United States bonds, we can, as citizens, enjoy sound local indemnity.

CHICAGO, Aug. 7, 1874.

ORIMINAL COURT. The motion for a new trial in the case of Dr Earll, the abortionist, was overruled, and he was contended to one year in the Penitentiary.

John Adams, for larceny, was sentenced to Michael O'Brine, attempt to commit rape, was sentenced to ten years in the Penitentiary. Andrew Durit, larceny, was sentenced to three years in the Penitentiary.

Cornelius Tivorney, ascault, sixty days to the

William Hawes, larceny, sixty days to the House of Correction. Owen Donnelly, tried for larceny, was ac-

Cnarles St. Clair, tried for as quitted. George Howe plead guilty to larceny, and was sentenced to one year in the Penitentiary. Thomas Revnoids, larceny, one year in Reform

John O'Brien and William Bush were tried for

John Fitzgerald, a led 14 years of age, was be-fore Justice Boyden yesterday, as a vagrant and behaving badly. He was fixed \$100, and in lieu of the currency was sent to the Bridewell.

of the currency was sent to the Bridewell.

Morris Haggerty was up before Justice Kanfmann yesterday morning, charged with larceny
in the house of Conrad Gothe, on Kinzie street,
near Wells. He was held in \$500 bonds till the
13th inst.

Thomas Lynch and John McCoy were charged
with stealing a pair of pants from Harley &
Johnson, No. 94 Milwankee avenue, and they
were fined \$15 each by Justice Kaufmann, at the
West Side Police Court, yesterday morning.

Samuel Bowles, a colored man, was brought
before Justice Boyden by Officer Smith, of the
Central Station, yesterday, on the charge of larcany, Cornelia Beil being the complaining witness, and held in \$500 bail until the 8th inst.

John Schneider and David Twobey were ar-John Schneider and David Twohey were arrested yesterday for being found on the premises of Louis Zipp, who lives on the coroer of Schiller and Weils streets. Justice Kaufmann held them in \$800 bail till Friday.

The case.

During the sight of the great fire of July 14, when the St. James was in great danger, an individual by the name of George Parker was intrusted with a picture and clock from the hotel, to take them to the West Sids to a place of safety. He did so, and the proprietors failed to find where he had taken them. After keeping them several days, "George" sold them, it is said, and kept the money. He was also charged with stealing some clockes, worth \$20, from Casper Meyer's boarding-homes, 12 West Lake street. For both offenses he was sent to the Bridewell for tixty days, under the charge of vagrancy yesterday, by Justice Kaufmann, who is disposing of the West Side offenders during Justice Scully's absence.

G. A. Bosworth lives at No. 167 Cottage Grove

cres during Justice Scully's streetoe.

G. A. Bosworth lives at No. 167 Cottage Grove avenue. Thursday Bosworth, becoming offended at a man named Charles Clyde, applied vile epithets to him, which Clyde was not in a mood to receive. He politicly requested a retraction on the part of Bosworth, who indignantly declined the request, and resiffuned his opinion of the Clyde family by repeating the words which had given the offense. At this Clyde attacked Bosworth with an awl about a foot long, and with murderent intent, as is it etaimed, committed an assault on Bosworth, stabbing him some two or three times in the left side, but sithout seriously injuring him. He was arrested, and yestarday morning brought before Justice Boyden, who heard the evidence against the prisoner, and deeming it of sufficient importance for the Grand Jury to look into, he hald the prisoner over to the Criminal Court in bonds of \$500.

F. H. Brown charged Dora Brown with having

the Criminal Court is bonds of \$500.

F. H. Brown charged Dora Brown with having stolen his money. She indignantly denied the charge. He caused har arrest, and yesterday she was brought before Justice Held the girl to the Criminal Court in bonds of \$700. Brown was held as a witness in bonds of \$500. The "lady," as Brown called her, gave ball, with George Eager as her bondsman. The fellow who lost the money was unable to give ball, and at present he rests in a cell of the Harrison Street Station.

SHOOTING AN OFFICER.

who lost the money was unable to give ball, and at present he rests in a cell of the Harrison Street Station.

\*\*RECOUNTS AN OFFICER.\*\*

Thieves continue to early on their operations with a high hand in this city, and instead of fearing, defy the police. The lactest occurrence in point is the shooting of Oliker John Besbe, at a clock yesterday morning. Six men were in the act of forcing an entrance into the residence of William Cochrane, Esc., freasurer of the Western News Company, No. 207 West Washington street, near the corner of May. The noise made by the burglars was heard by Mr. Cochrane, and he opened the window and called loudly for the police. Officer Beebe was at the corner of Randolph and May streets, a block off, and, hearing the cries, ran toward the spot. The burglars were just jumping ever the fence, when Beebe came upon them and ordered them to halt. One of the perty quickly drew a revolver and fired two shots, one of which took effect in Beebe's left thigh, inflicting a deep and dangerous wound. Unfortunately he had no pistol, and could not return the fire, and the talieves therefore escaped. Mr. Cochrane and bis family came to his assistance, and Dr. Woodbury was called to attend him. The wound was probed, but the ball sould not be found. Beebe was subsequently removed to his house, No. 182 North Carpenter street. With good care be will probably recover the use of his limb. He cannot give any clue which would lead to the identity of the theives, although he was within about 10 feet of them when shot.

Detective Heinzman arreated Maurice Symon, yesterday afternoon, on the charge of larceny, in stealing a gold watch from a boarder in his house on Polk strees, between Third and Fourth avenues. The theft was committed some time ago, and it is alleged that Symon entered the house through a window, to make it appear that an outside party had committed the robbery. The watch was found on him, and he was locked up to await a hearing.

him, and he was locked up to await a hearing.

A few nights ago thieves—entered the store of R. O. Sprogle, No. 157 Fifth avenue, and stole about \$1,200 worth of cloths. The goods were found on Sunday morning at the corner of St. John's place and Lake street in an express wagon, said to have been driven by William Gubbins, a son of the Armory Turnkey. The young man has been arrested and admitted to bail. He expects to prove an abot. But Mr. Sprogle is equally confident of being able to prove him the party who was seen in the wagon, which belongs to Gubbins.

The police on duty on Clark street were looking for bunko-steerers, moste-men, and confidence operators tast night, but the fraternity havannosed, and not one of them was to be found the usual redezvous.

Some bunko-ropers recently get Mr. W. E. Car-ter, of Meadowyille, Ind., into a room at No. 188 Clark street and tried to fleece him. He told them they had better drop it; he had been a Po-lice Magistrate thirty-sown years, and they would find easier game in some inexperienced Grancer.

Granger.

On the 28th of last month, Theodore Worth appeared before Justice Van't Woud and swore out a warrant for the arrest of John Frazier, complaining that he, June 20, 1874, falsely represented and impersonated one N. H. Morgan, and in such assumed character did, in the course of a suit entitled "Edward Ekenbury, by his next friend J. W. Archander, vs. N. H. Morgan, allow a summons to be served upon him whereby Ekenbury was injured and his rights or interests affected in violation of the statute. Frazier was arrested, and upon being brought before Van't Woud took a change of venne to Justice Austin. Yesterday the case was called, and a continuance was granted by Austin till the 14th inst. under \$500 bail.

The numerous gangs of thleves in this city talk of abolishing the small police force altogether. They are annoyed, but not greatly hindered, by a few of the officers, and propose to shoot them on the spot, as they did Officer Beebe yesterday morning while he was interfering with a burglary as william Cochrane's house, on West Washington street.

John Brown, a bunko-roper, endeavored to practice on a Granger named Hogan, yesterday morning at the hour of 8 o'clock, evidently act-ing on the early-bird-and-worm principle. Offi-cer Brannock spoiled the business, and ran Brown into the Madison-Street Station.

Brown into the Madison-Street Station.

Officer Sargent observed a man and a boy, James Blakely and James Jones, last evening, about 7 o'clock, endsavoring to sell obscene pictures illustrative of the Beccher-Tilton scandal, and arrested them. They were booked for a violation of Sec. 6, Chap. 28, relating to the sale of any obscene, indecent, or level publications. One of the pictures bears the imprint of Bruton & Clowes, publishers, No. 167 Olark arcest, and is entitled, "Where is Beecher? Why Don't Ha Speak Out?" The other has no imprint, and by an ingenious device is made to represent a level picture of lirs. Tilton. The examination of the case will be had before Justice Boyden this morning, and may prove interesting.

Last night, about 8:30 o'clock, H. W. Chan-

the last day of the waiter-girl accompand it is thought the police will have the feller than usual.

The Itlinois State Sportmen's Association are determined to cause the arrest and punishment of all parties gullty of the violation of the State Game law. Icaterday James Halleway and John M. Woodman, commission merchants, No. 148 South Water street, were brought before Justice Hamill to answer to the charge of violating this law, a lot of prairie chickens having been found in their poissesion. Woodman represented that the game was consigned to him from a Missouri party, and that he had no intenties of pelling or exposing them for sale. The possession of such game under any circumstance being finable, Judge Hamill fined the definquent \$15 and costs.

Judge Hamili fined the delinquent \$15 and costs.

Friday morning's papes gave a full statement of a suit for bigamy brought by Frank Wacha against Catherine. Wacha and John Zichlar herors Jasines DeWelf, which has been on trial before that tribunal for the past three days. Yesterday Jusines DeWelf rendered his decision against the twain, and held them over to the Criminal Court in bonds of \$500 each. Zichlar being a man of property, they were set at liberty on their own recognizance. The Jefatanation of Zichlar for Mrs. Wacha is singular, as she is a woman near 60 years of age, while he is about \$5. about 35.

The suit of Ellen Simonson against John As-lackson for bastardy was on trial again yesterday afternoon before Justice Yan't Wood. Mention has been made of this suit, and it will be remem-The first died; the present one living is an in-fant now about 4 months old, and the defendant cidedly preposessing in appearance, caused his arrest on the charge of bastardy. The case has arrest on the charge of hastardy. The case has been continued from day to day, and finally terminated yesterday by the Justice holding him over to the County Court for trial on the charge, plasing his best at \$1,000. At this turn of the after, the father of the little one concluded the easiest way to get out of his difficulty was to marry the young lady, and thereupon, in the presence of the Court and the spectators, made an immediate offer of his hand, if not his heart, and proposed to well the norther of his children. She was willing, and a messenger was dispatched post-haste to the County Clerk for the necessary license. On the return of the party with the consent of the Clerk, Justice Van't Woud, clothed with the majesty of the law, united them in the holy bonds of wedlock, and Miss Ellen Simonson was made Mrs. John Aslackson, alias Mrs. John Brown, and the suit was honorably compromised, the bride looking far better estimated with the result than did the groom.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Times has not yet discovered that the Mutuals sold the game Wednesday. Wait till the money then made is spent.

The Times reportere brag that they repaid McDonald before pitching into him. But the money was borrowed from an opposition crowd of gamblers. Hence that set once attacked daily is now let alone.

A serious accident happened to the Hon. Joh Lomax vestorday afternoon. While charging: Bebcock Fire-Extinguisher it exploded, knocking him down and fracturing his collar-bone and breaking three ribs. Dr. M. C. Case, who is attending him, thinks he sustained such sever internal injuries as to place his life in jeopardy. Now that the Mayor has yielded to the de-mands of The Tainune, and ordered the closing of pretty waiter-girl saloons, the *Three* changes its tactics and abuses them. They have no longer any money for the local blackmailer.

longer any money for the local blackmailer.

The double-team of Mr. Johr E. O waly, of No. 185 Asniand avenue, became frightened and ran away from the corner of Washington and Sangamon streets, last evening at 6:30 o'clock, and proceeded up the latter avenue to Adams street, where they collided with a truck and smashed the buggy they were attached to. Officer Wiggins tried to stop the runaways, but they ran until they were exhausted. No person was injured, but one of the horses was badly out and bruised.

The Times reporter who wants to be his place becomes converted to Spiritualism, and has Mr. Storey notified of the fact. If that person were to become a Mormon, each one would take three wives. If he were to etart a faro-bank—but there would be no necessity for proclaiming a conversion in that case.

Thomas Naughton, an employe at the Nationa Elevator on Archer avenue, near Wallace street was caught in the ropes that are used in hoist-ing the shovels and had one of his feet so hadly crushed as to render amputation necessary. Dr. F. E. Cook performed the operation, and the injured man was taken to his home, No. 8 Canalport avenue, where he has a large family.

port avenue, where he has a large family.

Coroner Stephens was notified last evening to hold an inquest on the body of a man found drowned at Lake View. No particulars as to the name and residence of deceased could be obtained last night.

The Governor yesterday pardoned Nelson Culver, who was convicted in the Criminal Court of this county a few days ago of assault with intent to kill, and sentenced to the County Jail for thirty days. The fine of \$100 imposed by the Court is not remitted.

The enterprise of the Times yesterday consisted of a bogus interview with the Superintendent of the Folice, and a suppression of the attempted rape at Lake View. How much did it cost?

The public have frequently been notified that

The public have frequently been notified that the Foundlings' Home employs no soliciting agents or collectors, yet persons almost every day give something to men and women who rep-resent themselves to be collecting money for the benefit of the Home. All such solicitors are im-postors, and should be handed over to the police.

James Blately and James Spens, last evening, about 7 o'clock, endaworing to sail obsects pictures illustrative of the Beecher-Zitton scandal, and arrested them. They were booked for a violation of Sec. 6, Chap. 23 relating to the sale of any obscens, indeend, or swell publications. One of the publications, in the sail of any obscens, indeend, or swell publicates, No. 167 Glast streets, and is estitled. "Where is Beecher? Why Don't Hi Speak Out?" The other has an imprint, and by an ingeitous device is made to represent a level picture of Mrs. Tileon. The examination of the case will be had before Justice Boyden this morning, and may prove interesting.

Last night, about \$80 o'clock, H. W. Chamiler, when about to cuter his savar-pipe office at a suit of clocks and other articles. He captured adoor and chart him in the set of stating out a suit of clocks and other articles. He captured the third and called Offices Morsidon, of Pinkerton's force, who took the presence to the Armory An essentialm pipe, belonging to Mr. Chandler, was found in his pocket when the was scandary and the same of the recent and the same of the capture and montisemen, and booked them as wagrashing several species much there received shows the same and montisemen, and booked them as wagrashs, bosewal gives hold, and others where walker, called at the Armory yeasterday afternoon to inquire for the Police-Cours Balliff, and when going out for the Police-Cours Balliff

The order of the Superintendent of Police

were asked whather hay had be pase for immunity, but the neply was. "Of course not," the words being accompanied with the peculiar smile which indicates. "Cartainly; but do you appose I am fool enough to cut my own throat?" The proprietors are uncertain what course they shall current, but it is probable that they will not ried mutil they Legislature passes a law making the pretty-waiter-girl salcon ifficial. At present, no enactment forbids the ongagement of girls as waiters, and she men assest that the police have no right to shut up their outrageous places of business. In the avent of the passage of such a faw, the remains will not be allowed to carry beer and whistly to enstoners, but they will be put behind the eiger-atenda, and in the "wine-room." This disposition of them, it is claimed, would be a compliance with the law, and they could thereby retain the paying attraction of the dive. Many of the proprietors are disposed to "fight," and all will probably act in concert to have their "rights" vindicated by the Supreme Court. What they complain of the most is the ingratitude of the Times, which stuck by them and pleaded their cause until The Tanauxe forced the Mayor to order them

tators, made an immediate offer of his hand, it not his heart, and proposed to wed the shother of his children. She was willing, and a messenger was dispatched post-haste to the County Clerk for the necessary license. On the return of the party wish the consent of the Clerk, Justice Van't Woud, clothed with the majesty of the law, united them in the holy bonds of wed-lock, and Miss Ellen Simonson was made Mrs. John Alsakson, alias lits. John Brown, and the suit was hanorably compromised, the bride looking far bester satisfied with the result than did the groom.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Clan-na-Gael Picnic Committee meets at Burks's Hotel to-night. Every member will report.

How sharper than a serpent's tooth it is for a gambler to lend the Times man chips to play fare, and then have the same person abuse him editorially in a column of dreary drivel.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician, under The Tribune Building, was, in the shade, st 7 a. m., 65 deg. Fahrenheit; 10 a. m., 70; 12 m., 172; 3 p. m., 75; 6 p. m., 72; and 8 p. m., 71.

The Times has not yet discovered that the Matuals sold the game Wednesday. Wait till the money then made is spent.

The Times has not yet discovered that the money was borrowed from an opposition crowd of gambles. Hence that set once attacked daily is now let alone.

A serious accident happened to the Hon. John lags again. The meeting adjourned until Tues-

of One Hundred held an adjourned meeting at the Paimer House isst evening, Gen. Webster in the chair. There were about thirty gentlemen

present.

The Sub-Committee to nominate an Executive Committee raported through Mr. Houghtaling, that after considerable deliberation they had unanimously agreed in recommending the election of the following to constitute the body: Franklin MacVeagh, L. B. Boomer, C. M. Henderson, Samuel Hale, R. P. Derickson, Peter Schuttler, O. G. Hammond, A. L. Chetlain, Thomas Makin.

The report was adopted.

Thomas Makin.

The report was adopted.

Mr. Henderson thought some information was necessary, and he therefore moved that a committee be appointed to, for one thing, see the Board of Police, and learn what steps are heing taken to increase the facilities for extinguishing fires, to report at the next meeting.

Mr. Gill said the Commissioners could not set which the Council wade an appropriation—ware. metil the Council made an appropriation—were, in fact, as powerless as the Hundred. The Aldermen were the once to be appealed to for

needed legislation.

Mr. Storrs did not think any barm would be done by asking questions.

The motion was agreed to, and the Chair announced as the Committee C. M. Henderson, E. D. Kimbark, and E. H. Davis.

The meeting thea adjourned, the members of the Executive Committee present remaining for consultation.

The meeting then adjourned, the members of the Executive Committee present remaining for consultation.

A third meeting to organize a fire-patrol in the Seventh Ward was held last evening at No. 104 Canalport avenue. About 100 persons were present. Mr. T. C. Diener was elected Chairman and Mr. William Ludowing Secretary. The Committee of Mine appointed at the last meeting to draw up a set of resolutions to be offered to the Common Council, reported that they had drawn up such resolutions as they thought would be of service in the organization of a fire-paired. The resolutions were slightly altered until they read as follows:

Westeria, B is deemed of great importance that is case of large fires an assistant organization would greatly aid our Fire Department in electing fires and in protecting goods from being burned by fire, and Wikkras, I is deemed equally importants that in such cases it would be of infinite value that said organization should have power to enter house to ame goods, to assist the police in arresting thereof a protection avoid have power to enter house to ame goods, to assist the police in arresting thereof a volunteer fire Brigade, to consist of not less than 100 men.

Second—The the name shall be the Seventh Ward Volunteer Fire Brigade, and the Seventh Ward Volunteer Fire Brigade.

Third—That said organization shall be divided into see companion.

Scenal—The the mane anall be the Seventh ward volunteer Fire Brigade.

Third—That said organization shall be divided into the companies.

Fourth—That said organization shall elect for itself one Captain, one Secretary or Sergesut, and a Board of five Directors, one from each precinct in the Ward.

19754—That said both or Sergesut, and a Board of five Directors, one from each precinct in the Ward.

19754—That said officers and members shall war a suitable badge or uniform by which they can be recognized when on duty.

Seventh—That said uniform shall consist of a star, and an oil-cloth cap with the figure sevens on it.

18784—The Brigade shall sistend dress in the Seventh Ward on the sounding of the second alarm.

18784—The Brigade shall sistend dress in the Seventh Ward on the sounding of the second alarm.

18784—That any resident of the Seventh Ward may become a member who is of the age of 20 years, bearing a good character, and giving references from three cipizens.

187874—That a committee of five be appointed from each election precinct to open books for the selection of suitable men for each company, and said company to organize as soon as academ.

18874—That as soon as said companies are organized, the Common Council and Board of Police and Prix Commissioners be requested to confer upon the men special police powers and such other powers as they may deem proper.

The Precident appointed the Committe of Five from each precide referred to in the above resolutions, and, after the transaction of some minor, business, the meeting adjourned subject to the call of its President.

The Receipts in the different offices pesterday were as follows: Tax-Collector, \$49,000; indenses, \$1,530; water, \$1,500.

If delinquent salcon-keepers do not make mere haste in procuring their licenses they will find the Mayor's police close on their tracks.

The following permits were yesterday issued by the Board of Pablic Werks: John Keeth.

ind the Mayor's police close on their tracks.

The following permits were yesterday issued by the Board of Public Works: John Koch, two-ctory and basement brick, 20:00, at 181 Third avenue; Mathew Guering, two-ctory and basement brick, 20:00, at 181 third avenue; J. L. Gibeon, one-story and basement brick, 14:00, at 201 Fifth avenue; J. L. Gibeon, one-story and basement brick, 14:00, at 201 Fifth avenue; J. L. Gibeon, one-story and basement brick, 14:00, at 201 Fifth avenue; J. L. Gibeon, one-story and basement brick, 14:00, at 201 Fifth avenue; J. L. Gibeon, one-story and basement brick, 14:00, at 201 Fifth avenue; J. L. Gibeon, one-story and basement brick, 14:00, at 201 Fifth avenue; J. L. Gibeon, one-story and basement brick, 14:00, at 201 Fifth avenue; J. L. Gibeon, one-story and basement brick, 14:00, at 201 Fifth avenue; J. L. Gibeon, one-story and basement brick, 14:00, at 201 Fifth avenue; J. L. Gibeon, one-story and basement brick, 14:00, at 201 Fifth avenue; J. L. Gibeon, one-story and basement brick, 14:00, at 201 Fifth avenue; J. L. Gibeon, one-story and basement brick, 14:00, at 201 Fifth avenue; J. L. Gibeon, one-story and basement brick, 14:00, at 201 Fifth avenue; J. L. Gibeon, one-story and basement brick, 14:00, at 201 Fifth avenue; J. L. Gibeon, one-story and basement brick, 14:00, at 201 Fifth avenue; J. L. Gibeon, one-story and basement brick, 14:00, at 201 Fifth avenue; J. L. Gibeon, one-story and basement brick, 14:00, at 201 Fifth avenue; J. L. Gibeon, one-story and basement brick, 14:00, at 201 Fifth avenue; J. L. Gibeon, one-story and basement brick, 14:00, at 201 Fifth avenue; J. L. Gibeon, one-story and basement brick, 14:00, at 201 Fifth avenue; J. L. Gibeon, one-story and basement brick, 14:00, at 201 Fifth avenue; J. L. Gibeon, one-story and basement brick, 14:00, at 201 Fifth avenue; J. L. Gibeon, one-story and basement brick, 14:00, at 201 Fifth avenue; J. L. Gibeon, one-story and basement brick, 14:00, at 201 Fifth avenue; J. L. Gibeon, one-story and basement brick, 14:00, at

The Committee on Whare of Grounds did not meet yesterday, with the mittee is composed of absent Aid.

Ar. Norton cinims that the Machis note entirely. He says he of laving the tax-appeal cases themselves. He simply meani appointment of his successor.

Appointment of his successor.

Considerable opposition is successor.

Considerable opposition is successor.

Scheme for the location of the successor the west side. If the Board of Pable Valley anything to say in the matter, it will be as anything to say in the matter, it will be as the successor of the West Bide way. The Addense of the West Bide way.

The Ray. Aaron Lloyd, of New York, is ping in the city for a few days. Bir stems. No. 6 Eldridge court.

The Dinois Woman Suffrage Section with a section of the city of the c Life at the Twin Lakes,

a reception for Mrs. Farmande Joses visible lately returned from Europe, Websella storing, at the residence of Mrs. Yau Walle, Michigan avenue. State Sension Brooks of Jeds in the city yesterday. Report has it that he open just now Congressionally inclinate the heavy congressionally inclinate the congressional transfer of the congression of the

JAT SUBURBAN HAVE

The ladies of the Methodist Co The ladies of the Medicals Church all has a peace-festival on Friday, Aug. 14. The paticulars have not yet been anneunced.

The Woodstock Manner Club we would for a picule at Foadiel's Grova, Aug. 16.

The Woodstock Fire-Commany will give a have the picule of the pickle-factory, Aug. 11, for the beneath of the organization. The firms of the pear in full contume, and during all less duliged in.

An old man and his son have been arrested a Crystal Lake, for violating the Gamelaw. They had shipped one box of sixty-fire manischibens to Obicago, and at the time of arrest had 18 mera boxed up ready to ship. That state that they were nunting on their own land for amment.

ment.

A flight of rotten stairs broke down under the weight of four man, throwing on. William Burley, of Hebran, from the top to the ground some 10 feet below. He was seriously but not fast lip in fured.

A well-dressed stranger walked into one of the saloons of this place leading a little buy he the hand and called for a drink of winary. The title fellow burst into tours and begand his father not to drink, and the saloon-keeper, to his credit be as and refused him. Sheyeards his not to drink, and the saloun-keeper, to his cree be it said, refused him shepaner is man jumped behind the har and sain a bottle of the article in quarter The barkseper attempted to take the lors from him, and a soully engaged, drumy which the liquor was spilled, and the stranger dettel. A man of family who was account was a time by the conduct of the boy that he left the rates, and made each that he would never drink associa-trop.

and made each that he would never drink and drop.

This contract for constructing the spring-house over the newly discovered mineral-spring has been let for \$350. The plan is after the fearings style. It will be actagon-shaped, 12 feet to diameter inside, and surrounded with a veranda. The officers of the McHenry Agricultum Beard will meet at the County Treasurer's of the in Woodstock, Saturday, Ang. 12, as 4 p. m., to let the fair-grounds for refreshment puposes during the annual fair, commencing Sept. 22.

Sept. 22.

\*\*The installation of the Rev. E. K. Hurd, D. D. as pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, will occur Sunday evening, at 7:30 o'clock. The Rev. Arthur. Hitchool, of Chimagé, will preach the sermon. The Rev. E. W. Petterson, D. D. of Highland Park; the Bev. G. C. Ayres, of Evansion; and the Rev. G. L. Wrenn, of Highland Park, will take part in the exercise.

CANADA.

OTTAWA, Aug. 7.—Coapel, a Conservative, has been elected, by a majority of 19 yours, surresentative of Napierville County, as successor to promised to support the present Dominion Gor-ernment. This is the first election by ballot the second being the choice of McDongall, a Re-former, for East Elgin, in the Outaro Legula-

THE LUMBER-INTEREST.

Meeting of Lumber in the Called Haise the Price of An imber Species Dispotes to The Checase Tribuns.

Perhadrateria, Pa., Aug. 7.—The imbers of Clearfield and the the adjoining country in this State have issued a cell for a Convention of the 18th tinst. The cell invites all who are determined in this important industry to meet a Clearfield, at the date specified, to combine what is best for the interests of the tash that such measures may be adopted at for educe the stock of timber and the measures may be adopted at for educe the stock of timber becoming season. In the actual want of the market pert spring. They invite all inherent to meet with them to give their present and their counsel, so that they may insure and their counsel, so that they may insure the their interests at home, as well as he of their customers in the East, from the minor searifies which must result in the equal of putting the usual stock of timber in the spring the country have such the finder of the price of lumber in the fact the price of lumber and frought country have sunk to very low rates, a claimed that one-half of the feature will account the present unresumerative price. The demand is so low, the markets exception being so greatly organical that the price of lumber and involved and for the feature will account the demand is so low, the markets exception being so greatly organical that the price of lumber and thought and the demand is so low, the markets exception being so greatly organical that the price of lumber and thought and the demand is so low, the markets exception being so greatly organical that the price of lumber and thought and the demand is so low, the markets exception being so greatly organical that the price of lumber and thought and the demand is so low, the markets exception being so greatly organical that the price of lumber and the second that the price of lumber and thought and the second that the price of lumber and thought and the second that the price of lumber and the second that the price of lumber and t few of the Eastern lumbermes will about a wing to the present unrequirerative present. The demand is so low, the markets average being so greatly overstocked, that, to the structure of a landing lumber present would earsely pay to steal the lumber rate made, pay freight on it, and sell it at the present low prices."

SUMMERING

Medison, Wis .- Visit to tol-A Hand 3 Years Old.

The Artesian Well-State Hotels-St. Louis - Fishing.

leff's Lake, Wis. - Hagnificen Climbing the Mounts

Be Procured. The Waltonians-Pleasures

The Best Air and Water

Sammer-Widower---The the Hot Springs.

Sotes from Geneva Lake Long Branch, Cape Ma port, Niagara, Etc.

MADISON Special Correspondence of The Chica Madreos, Wis., There is no more charming or a for summer-travel than the one till by the Northwestern Road, for it country rich in farming privilege matural beauty, and through towns which are all connected, by their courses, with the Garden City, through iteratis, with the Ostrora, the railroad,—the dail Amarican people. The trip pleasant. Although the cars were room for all, and our creature. looked after with great attentive back in my red-velvet-covered in traquil, and noted the incidents' present themselves in different for individuals. The day was not too w le. There were a number agreeable. There were a number of route for Wisconsin watering-places, fishing-tackle, big sun-hats, and orideally going to make some stallour ride was pleasantly diversing sould stoppages at stations, the on of passengers, and at noon by a good dinner at Harvard Junction. Dickens himself would have been sat the cooking and appointments. You do not be bott your food, or amble up to a him and make a shy, but or miss, at a tall at on you att to est soggy doughouts.

on you ait to eat seggy doughnuscoffee; but you are seated com
order is quickly filled, and your fou
I know there are persons who carro
masses of sweet-cake and pie,
paper, and who—when the cars costill, and people who respect their deat to exercise and eat like Christic
cramped position and dispose of the u
mass. I think the most cynic
still slice the cor are of his smilesis looking, but is likely to be a , she allows her plump tingers ling air at the emp been looking that way instantly so and promptly crowds it into the during which process sundry and a solitary gravy tear willow lids. Then the little takes out a novel which of reading, and lays

of reading, and lays it copies for lap, while she calmly not investigate her traveling companies that moment the inneh-tasket, with depraying of manimate things," gives hurch, the cover flee open, and a coole is is precipitated into the narrow lap cent spinster in the seat beyond, when melose with a sudden snap to word "Fool!"—but, whether it is in the chicken or its prospective devour. be unclose with a sudden snap to word "Fool!"—but, whether it is in the chicken or its prospective devous the clearly chuckated; the little wome worry herself about it. Sie restores—by the aid of the men this time—to condition; but the process makes in sad, as they are at least 10 miles from they left, she concludes to take a "be trasists of a nam-sandwich that her made, some green pickles that her mother sent her ant year, a piece of his ple-pis, just the wing of the chicken, spoonful of real jelly, and a mug of o with cream and sugar in; John did the her. There is another package that John the there is another package that John is the last moment. She open little curiourly; glances about witting of gratified claim, that share in her surprise; take off another paper, and holds in her hand an orom lask with a metallic top, and filled will liquid. "Tea!" murmurs the litt gratefully, having recovered from her poise; "Dear John, he is so thought the deliberately unserews the top, a mouth to the oriting and takes. the deliberately unscrews the to mouth to the orifice, and takes

There is a gasping cry of strangulatic men to the rescue,—and the little we grown black in the face. "So crue! A Crussfer too!" she gaspa, and will no forted till some one suggests that it waitive for cholera and useful in case and the little some one suggests that it waitive for cholera and useful in case as Then she disposes of it in a sid of the lunch-basket, which is lifted to a see in the rack.

A vary brief one, fer it is soos din ad it 's train will be at a standatil, and a finut can be turned facing, and the side,—chicken, dressing, sandwien, pick hiscuit, felly-cake, fruit-cake, pie and a fine test of the coffee. This lasts middle of the atternoon, when also middle of the stermoon, when also in the cake, and takes some tithits of changes are any with a white lock, and the window, with a white lock and sterme of the window, with a white lock as mouth; and, while one male plants rapid trips to the ice-tank, at any buy raising the window to pin his buy raising the sufferings. The little woman gets to the one of the cars." Old travelers not mid-balket, or eat anything on the trange the price of a comfortable, from the balket, or eat anything on the trange the price of a comfortable, from the sterme the pin of the cars. The little window is a doctor's mult of poisoned food.

I would here suggest to the North and other railways, the expediency of a major and the pin of t

THE CHICAGO DAILY TRIBENEL SATURDAY, ACGUST 8, 1874

SUMMERING.

fedison, Wis.-Visit to the Capitol - A Hand 3,000 Years Old.

iriesian Well-State University \_Hotels-St. Louis Guests - Fishing.

Late, Wis. - Magnificent Scenery-Climbing the Mountain.

especiation is manifested to the location of the new Cit-Hall or If the Board of Public World have in the master, it will be on the

P Brooks, of Johot, was in the Report has it that his eye is essionally inclined. for Harper had a new assistant on His weight is 160—ounces.

near Club are we

a of the Rev. E. K. Hurd, D. D.,

ret Passbyferian Church, will sing, at 7:30 o'clock. The soll, of Chicago, vill preach Bev. B. W. Patterson, D. D., ithe Rev. G. C. Ayres, of Rev. G. L. Wrenn, of High-

nee Begulation, patch to The Chicage Fribus. 7.—Coopel, a Conservative, has 7 a majority of 19 yote, repre-terville County, as successor to

ort the present Dominion Gov-s the first election by beliet, the se choice of McDougall, a Re-Eigin, in the Outario Legusla-

T.—The Grand Lodge of the ce of Odd Fellows, in session the following officers: Grand simmons, Brockville; Deputy Buttery, Loudon; Grand Sorroute, Toronto; Grand Sorroute, Toronto; Grand Sorroute, Wieusor; Grand Represent

BER-INTEREST.

INGFIELD.

CANADA.

the Best Air and Water that Can Be Procured.

Waltonians---Pleasures of Camp-Life at the Twin Lakes, Wis.

Sammer-Widower---The Blobbses at the Hot Springs.

lots from Geneva Lake, Saratoga Long Branch, Cape May, Newport, Niagara, Etc., Etc.

MADISON.

MADISON.

Madison, Wis., Aug. 1, 1874.

There is no more charming or agreeable rou tests ammer-travel than the one that leads hith or its summer-travel than the one that leads hith or its Morthwestern Road, for it runs through a ceity rich in farming privileges and in wild in the seal connected, by their commercial intests with the Garden City, through that great linguing artery, the railroad,—the second hor ne call American people. The trip is short an idditional. Although the cars were full, the removed after with great attentiveness. I lean educated after with great attentiveness. I lean educate in my red-velvet-covered seat luxurious ly insquil, and noted the incidents of travel which mild, and noted the incidents of travel which not be made and ifferent forms to differe ut size. The day was not too warm to be di-s-There were a number of parties e nfor Wisconsin watering-places, and, by til ie note for Wisconsin watering-places, and, by the sing-tackie, big sun-bate, and linen duster a, midenly going to make some stay; and the sixber rids was pleasantly diversified by the occasional stoppages at stations, the getting off or set of passengers, and at noon by sitting down to spood dinnar at Harvard Junction. Even Charles linked himself would have been satisfied with the cooking and appointments. You do not have to bet your food, or amble up to a high dount or and make a shy hiter miss, at a tall stool, where even we sit to sat sorry doughnuts and drink in by and make a sky, hit or miss, at a tall stool, where conyon uit to eat sogy doughnuts and drink inky coffee; but you are seated comfortable, your order is quickly filled, and your food is excellent. I know there are persons who carry indigestable masses of sweet-cake and pie, wrapped up in ager, and who—when the care come to a stand-till, and people, who respect their digestion get uite exercise and eat like Christians—sit in a second rowing and dispose of the unwholesome

paren'dy, for water, water, is everywhere. There is a shore, dimly outlined with houses and trees, a g reat stretch of blue, rippling water, and a cor npact little town, built around a beautiful park, with a State-House of surpassing beauty; for this is the Capital of Wisconsin, the political c sulre,—a Granger town, too. I visited the lapitol building to-day, and found it within quite as attractive as it is without. I looked in the long Assembly Hall, but it was empty. Next I paid my respects to Peter Doyle, the genial Secretary of State, whom I found in a bandsomely-furnished apartment, busy on official matter. There I inspected Gov. Taylor's slegant office, fit for a lady's boudoir, bung around with the painted semblance of each Wisconsin Governor, and lace-curtained and Brusselscanceted like a reception-room, which it really is. The Governor himself was a sent. Thence we repaired to the Historical Rooms, and I found in Mr. Massing, the librarian—a German citizen—a warm adherent of The Thibune. "I have not slept for ten vears without reading it," he said, "and I could no more do without it than without food."

IN THE CURIOSITY DEPARTMENT of the rooms were many rare and curious things, among which was a lady's hand,—not warm, soft, and supple, responsive to the touch, but as hard and inflexible as cast-iron. and hearly the same color, but showing, by the most delicate and accurate outline, the extreme beauty it had once possessed. It was the hand of an Expytian Princesa, dead 3,000 years ago. It was taken from the catacombs of Thebes, and still showed its gentle birth, and the truth of the maxim that blood will tell. The hand was very elender, long, and most exquisitely shaped. The nails, almondainped, showed distinctly; the veins were all clearly discernible; and the beautiful contour of the wrist, where it joined the hand, was not disturbed in the least by the long, long years of seed-time and harvest that it had lain in its ghostly eeroments. It was the exact color of old mahogaby, and one could not nelp t

Wardrobes.
THE LIBRARY OF THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY THE LIBRAY OF THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY is a very fine one. Through the kindless of Dr. J. W. Hoyt, P esident of the Academy, we examined it, and saw everything of interest. It is a general flibrary of reference. The State Library is kept in the same institution, and is under the case of Maj. Penney, an old-time resident of Chicago, who used to be connected with the Evening Post. There is a geological

resident of Chicago, who used to be consected with the Evening Post. There is a geological department, where specimens of all the minerals the earth produces can be seen. This is under the especial care of Dr. Hoyt.

After peoping into the vault where they incancerate the heavy speeches of Congressmen, and the wordy laws which govern the people and the anti-Grangers and unruly railroad-officials, we went to see and taste the famed waters of the artesian well, which have developed themselves in wonderful profusion under the skillful guidance of Gov. Washburn, who had them analyzed by Gustavus Rode, who declares them to possess potent mineral qualities. There certainly is a flavor of salts, and a soft, sweet taste, that shows the absence of stiphate of lime and organic matter; and there is a peculiar sparkle and brilliancy that denotes the presence of bicarbonate of soda and from Come all and be heated! The curative qualities of this fountain of the Capitol grounds will make Madison all the more popular as a summerresort.

One of the loveliest drives here is that which

you feel
THE BRIGHTNESS, THE DELIGHT,
of this late summer-morning, that here wears the
freshness of spring, there would be a hegira of linen coats and straw hats for Baraboo that would make the West Wisconsin Railway glad. It is good fortune to catch the up-train one

of visitors annoyed its managers, and it was taken off. The only wy to roach it now is by a sense of the control of the contro

DEVIL'S LAKE.

Correspondence of The Chicage Tribuns,
Divin's Lake, Wis., Aug. 1, 1874.

Call this satisfaction. The north corner of a light, cool gallery, from which, in the third story of the Swiss hotel, it is literally one step into a young wood, whose dancing shadows almost play upon this page, and at whose feet his scattered bowlders from the shattered rocky wall of the height that shuts the view, two rods from my chamber-window. This in the rear. The other hand shows a blue lake, crisping and brilliant in the wind that sweeps from the west cleft straight for the Chif House, setting every fibre of the slim young poplars and black oaks astir, while the nervous willows tingle in a shivering delight down on the Sand. If one could make you feel

THE ERIGHTNESS, THE DELIGHT, of this late summer-morning, that here wears the freshness of spring. there would be a hegira af lines couts and straw has for Baraboo that

the fact is that, as far as air and water are concerned, we have simply

THE EEST THAT IS TO BE PROCURED.

Talk of the bathing on Lake Michigan, or
Eric, or Tahoe I. Here is water that one can see
through like quartz-crystal of the clearest
soct, at 50 feet depth. It looks the
color of hock nearest the shores, as
boats put out in it; and the tint deepentill, past the half-way tree, floating down, in
175 feet soundings, it is the deep, clear green
that tells of absolute purity in any volume of
water. I hope never to be called one of the impressible ones, but I am in love with this sacred
lake of the Devil, and shall be till I die.

How we amuse ourselves is an opan question,

THE WALTONIANS.

THE WALTONIANS.

ROCKFORD, III., Aug. 3, 1874.

To the Editor of The Chescop Tribune:

Sin: If you could be transported out of that office-chair,—which has doubtless grown hard with such indefatigable sitting,—away from the hounding little "devil" at your elbow, and his eternal cry for "Copy, sir;" leave behind you for a brief space the ceaseless whir-r-r that has been dronting on your tympanum all these hot, smoking days back,—

WHERE WOULD TOU 60?

Why, sir, the thought has occurred to you a hundred times, no doubt. Haven't you pictured it over and over? Duxxy Ann in the midst of a bevy of dressmakers and plain (?) sewers, at

bevy of dressmakers and plain (?) sewers, at home, giving hurried orders to this one and that, and wearing a heated, anxious face for weeks in advance; neatly-folded bills, with beautiful head-ings and startling figures, thrust under your nose at intervals during office-hours; a final day nose at intervals during office-hours; a final day at last, when you place the key of your deak in the hands of another, thrust a well-filled pocket-book down to the bottom of your pecket, go home to assist in that endless operation of packing, where one is constantly coming upon just one thing more which must be jammed in somewhere; a sleepless might, with heanting visions of being left by the train, the fear that, after all, you have forgotten something in the hurry of packing; a hasty cup of coffee next morning, with no appetite for any coffee next morning, with no appetite for any other breakfast, but a feeling instead as if your whole internal economy were disorganized,—a queer, trembling sensation in your stomach, that little shaver and were on the eve of some great event,—a circus, may be, or a trip away off into the country to see Cousin Jack and the girls; then the weary ride in the hot cars; another night of torment,—this time on wheels; more hours of gritty travel : but the and at last. Here you are at Saratoga,—or some other "resort"

hours of gritty arwel; but the end at last. Here you are at Saratoga,—or some other "resort"
QUITE AS COMPORTABLE.

And here we'll leave you, to get what enjoyment you can out of your surroundings and circumstances. No need to follow you further. The history of one day is the history of a week—a fortnight—your entire stay. The late breakfast, even with Spanish mackerel and other rarities, don't relieb, somehow, with all these strange faces about you. The walk to the Springs grows monotonous after a little; even the post-prandial cigar out there on the veranda, with the music of the band and the presence of the gavly-dressed crowd, begins to pall terribly.—it is too much like an eternal Fourth-of-July celebration. Your mind is constantly turning toward home; you become impatient to get back to your chains; you hanker after your comfortable old office-coat, and think you could even welcome the sight of your little "devil." Duxxy Ann, too, being a sensible little woman at heart, begins to weary of the everlasting round of dressing, dressing for the walk, dressing for beakfast, dressing for the walk. dressing for the bop.—the inevitable hop. And so you settle your hotel-bill, wondering the while how \$5 a day could count up so fast and make such a big hole in your pecket-book and you turn your face toward home again, with a sense of being, in some sort,

CREATED OUT OF SOMETHING.

Certainly you have missed what you came for,—rest and recreation.

And your case is the experience of thousands.

MRS. M. LOUISE TANNER.

PALMYRA SPRINGS, WIS.
Correspondence of The Chicago Tribuna.

Palmyra Springs, wis., Aug. 7, 1874.

Nature is called a benign mother. To live in the presence, to obey her divine law, is to insure at least perfection of physical life. Violation of her laws, or interference with their operation, is productive of disease and deformity. But Science disputes this axiom, and claims to be the greater. "Nature," says Science, "is but the foundation upon which I rear a structure far surpassing her best efforts." This truth long since had its demonstration in the improved breeding of stock; but here man was met by an instinct that needed only development to become intelligence that lent its aid to the accomplishment of his design. Success in this department of the animal economy brought encouragement to invade the domain of lower organizations. The artificial breeding of fowls has almost superseded Nature's process.

The artificial breeding of fowls has aimost superseded Nature's process.

Here, it was thought, man had reached a limit; below this point, progress would find no field for labor. But no l'Omnipotent Science diadains limitation. No department of Nature is secure from her invasion; no portion is too insignificant to receive her benediction. Earth and air yielding their homage, Science penetrates the realm of Neptune, seizes upon its funny inhabitants, and takes them captive in her motley train. Pisciculture has ceased to be an experiment, and takes a rank among legitimate vocations.

motiey train. Pisciculture has ceased to be an experiment, and takes a rank among legitimate vocations.

At an early period of the present week, a party of twenty-six, officered by Col. Calkins, of the Milwaukee News, and a brother-editor, guaste of the Hidwell House, paid a visit to the TISH AND DAIRY TARK Of H. Dousman,—one of the most notable of the many objects of interest in this region. And here we saw demonstrated the superiority of Science in a department of Nature that, to the uninitiated, would seem complete. I can, at the best, give but a very imperfect idea of the establishment.

In a building closed from the rays of the sup.

as inch in length.—the product of the spring hatching.

In a large reservoir, some 14 feet in width and 60 in length.—the bottom lined with gravel, fenced by boards, and covered with a platform.—we found several thousand of the speckled treasures, from 4 to 6 inches in length,—children of a year's growth, yet scarcely children, for, a few months, and they will have assumed the gravest responsibilities of aquatic life, fulfilled their mission, and their brief existence terminated in a holocaust to man.

Mr. Dousman estimates them at 200,000 m ROUND NUMBERS.
They consume daily 60 pounds of liver and 10 pounds of curd. The food is prepared by machines, and the attendance of four persons is required.

The whole process of rearing is artificial, even to the impregnation of the spawn, and, we were assured, is far superior to that of Nature,—insuring, as it does, a larger progeny and miore rarid maturity.

We apont an hour of exciting interest watch-

saring, as it does, a larger progeny and more rapid maturity.

We spent an hour of exciting interest watching their gambols,—the babies claiming most our attention. The water flows into the boxes over a shelf 3 inches in width, making a ministure fall. Here we saw manifest the same instinct that leads them in their native haunts, to seek the cascade. So packed were they at his locality, we had but so dip our hand to fill it with the tiny, squirming, wriggling beauties.

The departure of some members of the party by the noon train limited our visit, and we had but time to give a casual glance through

GRAND HAVEN.

GRAND HAVES, Mich., Aug. 6, 1

Correspondence of The Chicago Tribuns.

NORTH CONWAY, N. H., Aug. 4, 1874.

The following are Westers arrivals at the Kiarsarge House. North Conway, N. H.:

Mrs. William Miller, Mise Chew. Louisville, Ky.:
Mrs. J. V. Brown, B. Louis, Mo.; J. N. Ash. Chicago; Mr. and Mrs. O. A. Caldwell, Anstin, Tex.; Fred W. Ward and wife, Chicago; James Karshaw and wife. Columbus, O.

"THE SUMMER-WIDOWER."

that, taking off passengers to the express train.
Wearied mortals, who all night long have bat-Wearied mortals, who all night long have battied with the heat, and now have fallen into
slumber, are arroused by the clatter, and turn
uneasily, mutter what we will not repeat, sigh,
and—as the last trunk is pitched upon the top of
the vehicle, the ladder is drawn up, and the
reins gathered for a start—adjust themselves for
a nap before breakfast.

The cook and the chambermaid have accompanied the family to the door, and received the
mistress last charges shout taking care of the
house and attending to "hubby," who is to remain behind, and who, with uncombed hair and
careless toulet, is seeing that the lingrage is all

des down town stain, wears his old clothes, duets back his stoop in the shoulders. OBBSES AT THE SPRINGS.

because he gives me such hears of candy and a when he calls on ims, and sells me, to run and take the fresh sit as the water brings the champagne or sangares-punch. Ma is mig fond of punch, and says she likes it, better it green tes. Bally, too, says that ma's bean is the mig-

d and master.
dr. Blobbs selected the following text for his
t sermon: "Who can find a virtuous womFor her price is far above rubies."

oga still keeps the lead as to having the

— To obtain a postage stamp at a Niagara hotel course a five-minute struggle with two negroes and a hald-headed bookkeeper.

— The male swell at the sea side wears a white summit and these states have been described.

— The male swell at the sea side wears a white

—Noble Lords are scarce at the watering-place occles, and a crue! Western man accounts for it a the ground that it is not time for the barbers.

Euchred. A polite young man at Cape May litted his hat to a couple of young ladies and spilled out a well-worn pack of cards.

—A Western watering-place reporter sends this to his paper: "The Hoosier lady who ate a half bushel of warm doughnuts for her supper has returned home."

must bathe, of course; what were the trips to Cape May without an occar dro? A bath-house was secured. By tight squeezing our fat lady got into a partney-robe that was ready to burst at every step. Little husband girded about his body a woolen garment that fir his a shirt on a killdeer. Down they go, bold as a couple of whates, to the water; but just at the occas's edge Pany suddenly haited, looked with awe on the funious billows, and these into the face of his determined 800. On her countenance were the words, 'Come on!' On his trembling lips shivered the sounds, 'Oh, so!' The small specimen of diamoutive hosbandry feared to risk his displements, farming may become on flowing the order of the face of this determined follows the course of the same work, and, by persevering effort, succeeded to heavy hereway become crops that its dime with the to be a point of the face of his determined 800. On her countenance were the words, 'Come on!' On his trembling lips shivered the sounds, 'Oh, so!' The small specimen of dimension between the trips to a prostream of the face of the

cest number of summer visitors.

The Berkshire hills awarm with pleasure and politic crop we can get at another lot of the

for the plant. But, in pursuing this practice, we must not have too much work on hand, but he ready to do this work in the proper time, as time is the essence of the operation, and a daylost cannot be recovered. The farmer must plant less; for a part of the grant p anting season is, by this system, devosed to the culture, and is time taken from the planting. This is, however, no drawback; for, at the harvest, he will have more bushels than if he had pursued the ordinary way, and run over a larger area and dignified it with the name of farming. In the case of spring-wheat, one harrowing may be done after the wheat is an inch or two high, and just as the first batch of weeds have made their appearance. The spring-wheat germinates at a very low temperature, and must be sown before the weeds have thought of starting,—that is, just as the frest is comme out of the ground. With oats the base is different, and one crop of weeds may be destroyed before the seeding, and snother at that time, provided that the seeding is developed for a few days after the first harrowing. Barley must be treated the same as spring-wheat; and flax may have a top-dressing of manure, if you wish, soft two harrowings before seeding,—making the foulest land clear of weeds, as would the most thorough summer-fallow.

In this we have such an improved mode of tillage that half or two-thirds of the usual area will produce the full amount under the old system, thus saving rent, taxes, and cost of half or one-third of the farm, which may be devoted to other use.

The great maris of our Western farmers is for more land, when for the plant. But, in pursuing this practice,

and the gives and another in all shockings.

—The "Morning German" in a novelly that has lately been introduced at the West End Hock. Long Breacht. Densing begins there between the produced another than the best End Hock. It is a best produced at the West End Hock. It is a best produced to other use.

The General Lake (Wis.) Heredi says: "General that says the count of the says and the says and

must bathe, of course; what were the trips to Cape May without an ocean dip? A bath-house They depended on heavy harrows to perform the some batter education is required.

Section 1 and 1 an

The Anderson School of Natural History.

Lectures by Profs. Mayer, Morse,

Putnam has given the greater part of his hife,

FISHER;

and perhaps those interested in the advancement of science by better scientific instruction—and it can probably include therein all resident of The Tartuns—will get a better idea of the plan and character of the Anderson School by a brief account of the way we study fishes.

Each Tuesday and Thursday, the fish-ponds on Naushon—the most castward of the Elizabeth Islands—are visited, and a boat-load of sharks, skates, scub, tautog, weak-fish, gunnards, etc., are bought. Each student who wishes is given one. At the first lesson, the external characters of the fish are noted, and the pupil questioned by Mr. Putnam as to what he has seen. The fish is then drawn by the free hand method, under the instruction of Prof. Roelter, who wis Agassiz's artist for twenty years in the Museum at Cambridge. The fish is then carefully dissected for the digestive apparatus, and a drawing made of that; and the circulation next traced. The fishs is then removed and a skeleton made, each bonk being kept in place. In the same way, fish after fish pusses under the knife and ever unconsciously the student is absorbing the structure of fishes, and with them the essential features of all vertebrates. It is a work for fingers and eyes, and not a "study parroung from leaden text-books." Being the pupils of Agassiz, or of those who were his pupils, we have learned that, "When we study Nattre in books, we go out of doors and cannot find tier." We are here taught to study things,—not the names of things.

Perhaps the lecture-system is found here with not the names of things.

Perhaps the lecture-system is found here with

Those who have heard or read the lectures of Tyndall will remember his acknowledged indeotedness to Prof. Mayer, and half-envy us the opportunity of hearing this distinguished physicist. He teaches altogather by the inductive method. That is, the experiment is always to convince the hearer,—not the explanation. We are to be as skeptical as we can, and be convinced only when the truth is seen. And the nature of sound, vibrations, vibratory media, and all things so puzzling when told, but so clear when seen, are unfolding before us, and proved by apparatus so chean and easily handled that the most awkward of us can make and the most of it.

ago, when a pocketful was brought from Cutty-The school so far is a complete success, and worthy the attention of any young person, or old person for that matter, who wishes to know how the best naturalist think Matural History should be studied. But, then, only fifty can be admitted at one time, and over 600, it is said, applied for this year.

A GRAND FANCY-DRESS BALL.

rille, and he wore a Yandyke costume, which probably would set off most people to advantage, but which certainly seemed to suit him to perfection. The doublet and cloak were of light marcon satin embrodiered in gold, the large black felt hat (all has were worn) had a white festher, and the dress was completed with loose buff boots, steel spurs, and a long sword. On the left shoulder of the cloak was a large diamond star, and the Prince wore his badge of the Garter haoging from a blue ribbon round his neck. Fair cavalier curls flowing down his shoulders somewhat disguised him, but were the finishing touch to a very splendid and perfect costume. The Duchess of Sutherland wore a Henrietta Maria dress of white satin, the body hung with countless strings of pearls, great diamonds about her neck and in her hair, which was done in the fashion of a Windsor picture of the Stnart Queen. In the procession of this Vandyke quadrille walked the Duke of Teck, all in blue-black satin, after a Stnart portrait at Montagu house. The Duke of Abercorn was the very fac simile of the Strafford whom Land bleeces in the picture with hands through the prison bara, Princess Christian entering as Queen of Clubs, on the hand of the Duke of Athole as Kung of Spades, was followed by the other cards of her quadrile pack. Her Boval Higmess wore a close-fitting silvery dress, with a Marguerite body, from which flow long sleeves bearing clubs stamped in black velvet, and her head dress was of diamond stars. The second pack of cards was headed by Princess Louise as Queen of Hearts, wearing dark blue yelvet, white silver for ing eleaves, hears in red on the dress, and a diadem of paris and damonds. Each Princess The state of the control of the cont

supper was a bri feast itself land partook of it.

The stand are summing ust it is a second and the stand are summing ust it is a second and the stand are summing ust it is a second and the stand are summing ust it is a second and the stand are summing ust it is a second and the stand are summing ust it is a second and the stand are summing ust it is a second and the stand are summing ust it is a second and the stand are summing ust it is a second and the stand are summing ust in the summing ust in the stand are summing ust in the summing ust in the stand are summing ust in the summing ust in the stand are summing ust in the summing ust in the stand are summing ust in the summing ust in th

jury as to touch even himself admit that I did not know I

nbiquitous person, the newspaper currespendent that in all his flights of fancy be invariably describes me as in the depths of powers, distress, and disgrace, and incapable of seming areaceable siving? Why does he not say, sometime, by way of variety, that I wrote the poemin allow residence on Murray Hill, in a palatial massion on Fifth areance, in the mists of the register of Philadelphia, or in a ruse-side country-seat on the Hudson? Why not leaded country-seat on the Hudson? Why not leaded of calling me a paper, a discooled to dampler, a discoaded wife, a starying as sing woman, at wretched, factory operative, with her lund wrapped in coarse brown paper (that is the mixinged in coarse of fortune, a lady of declices, first offer of a first paper to a later of declices, for with all these—and other—demands in my behilf, smiss public sympathy, I have never yet receivable first offer of a seistance from philandrophis. Either the advantages of devertising are offer the advantages of devertising are offer stated, or the children of this world do not be lieve the newspapers.

I make this faint protest against the impressible newspaper correspondent simply the a lingering instinct of self-defense, and as because I expect to convince him against the gods and men contend in vain.

They have on the Pacific Coast a new name of rowdynam. It seems to be appecially namen in San Francisco, and suggestions begin to be substituted a vigilance committee like that of 185 ca alone suppress it. The Chronicle of the analyse "Notwithstanding the appeals and restrances of the press, the reign of the Hood is still uninterrupted. Our efficient police is ration. He continues to stone Chinanan insule women with impunity. He rudianty applicas are chromicied in every issue of the maning papers. "At certain points, the public for

That the Rev. Robert Colly of Colorado. A Wonderful and I Country."

THE "ALLIANCE" EXC

The People, the Mountains, Agriculture and Irrig

The Rev. H. N. Powers Farewell to the Me

The one trouble with the Allian rant of time; but that was not the rast, who had the care of us.—for again, that his time and over again, that his time and again that as well stay and that give to the recollection of anount and good a range of second bent on having

wonder and delight. There a that you can see nowhere on the Pacific dge nothing you have to give r money, for the sight. You ed, first of all, m abor, or mo

and our harsh winds, built up again into health and stranger at at least holding on to life, and wit lie every year, as they believe. For of Colorado seems to be that fountain the world has been dreaming about for type to those who find themselves apart to our trying climater.

De People, the Mountains, the Climate

ty of detail visible in successful authenticity convincing. In fact myself, had I not been myself.

of it by the sympathetic suralists I, have a sincere unity affection, but what committed against that newspaper correspondent, f. fancy he invariably depits of poverty, distress, the not say, sometimes, I wrote the poemin a fine ill, in a palatial mansion midst of the regal reciphia, or in a yene-olad door? Why not, instead a disobedient daughter,

est against the irrepre-spondent simply, from a elf-defense, and not be-vince him against whom n vain.

inc Coast a new name for be specially rampant in bestions begin to be made see like that of 1836 can see Chronicle of the 30th it has pepals and remonity the appeals and remonity the region of the Hoodhum our efficient police seaming wonder or gentle to those Chinamon and mity. His ruffiantly severy issue of the morpoints, the public there rightfall. The Dead course of Philadelphia and crough humorisse and impared with the San ring the last week the da score of outrages. On Sunday an inolassability of these ruffians. In morning Ohronick will unexaggers of second by them or Tuseday, orner of Mission and in y passes that does not fresh outrages of Hooditis no exaggers and are either appears to be a superston now arises. And it is a question no parises, and are either appears to be a second of the column seem to be a superston now arises. And it is a question no make assume very serious sings go on much is san Francisco will be place of residence.

ne Rev. H. N. Powers' Poetical "Farewell to the Mountains." of time; but that was not the fault of Col. orer again, that his time was ours, as night just as well stay another week as But so it was, and that gives a touch of SLEEP, MOTHER, ment to the recollection of as

a party of people bent en having a holiday wish for. We had superb weather, including a magnificent thunder-storm in the musics and another on the plains. The bits was glad to see us wherever we wandered, and their level best, as a rule, in the way of setuals. We then a dodd like Princes by some the increase and me all any red victuals. We there lodged like Princes by a Palman for the journey, and we all saw resh in our swift glance to make us want to again and take it easy.

Set that the mountains of Colorado, so far as were able to see them, are equal to the best has alpine ranges. Their outlines are not so the saw were all to over a none of them with a like over a none of them with a

of Colorado.

A Wonderful and Beautiful

Country."

-Agriculture and Irrigation.

mis giory, as it covers Mont Blane and the laufan. It is well worth a journey to strope just to see the Rhone Glacies. A laurat, bare its heart of emerald set in frost-classes and silver; but the glaciers have long the softrall you like those of Lucerne and Corn. The whole land as yet is bare. Genius and touched it, as it has touched the Katsand touched it, as it has touched the Kat-alls here, with weird traditions, or sung of it simins like those of Byron and Coleridge. impresses you as an old land,— THE VERY OLDEST YOU EVER SAW. THE VERY OLDEST YOU EVER SAW. Derocks and chiffs seem to be crumbling away sychok at them, and you find yourself doubt-

spulseks them, and you and yourself doubt-ing the finess of that Scripture-term, "The musting hills," as you study the struct-of the mountains. A gentleman who as such us in the Garden of the Gods quoted ver you turn, you have this feeling of death All the same, and with this discount, Colorado

se vender and delight. There are things to see that you can see nowhere else, except that you can see nowhere else, except may be on the Pacific Coast, and tarning nothing you have to give ougrades nothing you have to give, in time, bor, or money, for the sight. You are vastly derested, first of all, m

abor, or money, for the sight. You are vastly marested, first of all, in THE PROPLE.

In find them in some such condition as the paration rapidly passing away encountered as from thirty to forty years ago. Denver is the with 20,000 souls in possession and a mar is expectation. Farther back you see agail living in the "day-out," which differs its from that the blue-samped Britons consacted before the Romans came. Here and keep on synthe antelope litting along within act of a town and a great berd of cattle. The line was in Denver when we were there, tradagains for store-truck, with their ladies riding a posis, after the fashion in which Queen has rose to Tilhury, and carrying unbrellas, thin they put down in a hurry, I was told, the it rains. Young fellows who bade fair, in the put to shake hands, dressed in blue flannel at lears, and not overmined of that, and tell as they are herding sheep or cattle 30 miles manyhere, and the it better than anything my very did in their lives. Good friends who we getting just a living here a few years ago, and there with the ball at their foot, rich, is the old patriarchs, in ficks and the and talking about the "fifty-niners,"

show farming down here. The dry desolation, wen wishin the skirts of the mountain, its suffix appearance of the mountain, its suffix appearance of the mountain, its suffix appearance of the strong last year, and to have had a hard time in the form of the company and it was the dead-action of the company and it was the dead-action of the company and it was the dead-action of the company and flying,—not to make a series of the shape running and flying,—not to make with larger of singing to themselves were toody coverts; never a wilderness much a lack of wild berries and things you also say to go for a singing from shady as month roles of great trees; in mother of our clan remarked that the surfail was the dryest water she ever tried that. It's you see nere and there a field of the core was to be in clover among the dry grass, and at and sleek, as if they were un to their in an Illinois bottom. Mr. Miller, into shouse we went to eat our dinners on our you be try Park, has a piece of corn which are mad the writer ate up his bounty-diabber; which, if he reads The Thirthey, I hereby the and ask for the hill.) The secret of ity, as we all heard before we went out, is grant in the way and the proad they make a gual to the Spanish roll. We saw also said garden, rich in fruit-trees, shade-and down, but as yet short of its prime. Always and everywhere the same story, in the Episcopal Prayer-Book s petition and Endoy out in his expurgated edition for the same will store the early summer-floods.

great crowds sometimes, and always wondered at the fine heads and faces, and the well-to-de look generally; while those who had to talk were greatly pleased with the keen and carnest attenion of their hears. Men who have within the clasp of mountains very often grow to a noble spiritual and intellectual stature. So it was in the Holy Land and in Greece; so it is in Sociland, and, in some sense, in Switzarland; and so we may well hope it will be in Colorado in the full time. It is THE "ALLIANCE" EXCURSION. That the Ber. Robert Collyer Thinks

a WONDERFUL AND BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY, so far as I know; and I

Through the sweet air these glorious mountains rise. Their sunbright summits in the silent skies. O, vale of Fease I in their strong arms caressed, with our farewells are memories doubly blest. As onward in Time's devious path we go, in a pictured thought these royal scenes shall glow. O, may our lives thus rise more toright and grand, Thil we upon the heavenly mountains stand.

HYDROPHOBIA.

Policeman Seized with the Dread

ultimate recovery could be given under the present circumstances.

Barrett is a man about 53 years of age, and was appointed a policeman on Sept. 21, 1870. He is a married man and has two young children. During his service in the Police Department he has gained the reputation of being a zealous and faithful officer. He is a man of excellent physique, weighs 180 pounds, and boasts of extraordinary muscular development.

At 11 o'clock last might Dr. Cook called at the Sixth Precinct Station-House and reported that he had just visited Officer Barrett at his residence, and found him quiet and rational. It the presence of the doctor the pohosman drant a glass of ginger-ale, and appeared to be perfectly sensible. Dr. Cook states that in his opinion it is not a case of hydrophobia, and he has every hops of the patient's recovery. The "strait-jacket" which he wore on leaving the hospital has been removed, and he has been freed of all restraint.

Another Wonderful Smake-Story.

From the Vicksburg Herald.

A gentleman of this city recently wrote to Dr. Gyles, of East Tennessee, to make inquiries in regard to the makes alleged to have been taken allive from the stomach or abdomen of a lady in that region. As Dr. Gyles was unable to decipher the name of his correspondent, he sends us the following report. The original story is eclipsed by the later marvel. Dr. G. says:

"Dear Sm: The published account about the snakes was not quite correct. The following particulars were not published: One of the snakes was a female, and when taken out of the abdomen of Mrs. Kennedy and killed and cut open, was found to comtain sixty eggs, the size of a robin's egg. Mr. Allison, of this town, took twenty-five of them home and put them under a hen that was about hatching, and they all hatched, and were wiggling after the old hen with her chickens, and, whenever the clucked to them, they would run to her. They seem to think the old hen is their natural mother, and are perfectly at home. Mr. Allison has had all their fauge drawn out, so, if they bite smy person, they can't hurt them. A great many people visit them to see the curiosity. They seem to be quite docile, and eat meal with the chickens whenever they are fed, and nessile under their feathered mother like the other chicks. They look very funny with their heads sticking from under the old hen when disturbed. Hoping the above will be satisfactory, I am respectfully yours,

The Pulaski (Tenn.) Cliken declares that somehody living Just across the Alabama line recently killed a ratitesnake which was 25 feet long and had seventy-five ratites. If anybody ean beat that story, he has the floor.

From the Cinetiment Commercial, Aug. 5.

STATEMENT OF CHIEF-CLERN WILLIAM C. TATLOS.

It was between half-past 4 and 5 o'clock when Shirley Snyder, the Third Clerk, awoke me in the texas. As soon as I could get my alothes on I went out and saw she was afte as far as the front end of the texas, the smoke coming up through the chimney casings, and all the after part of the texas was on fire. Charley Dufour, the pilot on duty, had just left the wheel and the pilot-house was then burning. Charley told me there was something the matter with the tiller-rope, that it was broken or something; that he had given her the wheel "hard down" to the land given her the wheel. "hard down" to the abore and she didn't seem to answer to it. I want down to the lower deek. The people were all there, women and men and some children on the forecastle. A few had already got off into the water. We all commenced throwing overboard such things as would float—a lot of furniture, barrels, boxes, and fruit-stands and light baggage,—and we tried to get all the people to jump into the river after them. We all had to take to the water and the sooner the better. I think the beat had struck bottom before I left the hurricane-roof. I was told that there was only 5 feet of water at one point inside where she struck. But the heat was so intense that neople had only the chance of hurning on that side. I did not touch bottom when I mailly jumped in on the outside. The boat was then about 40 yards from the Indiana shore, and soout 300 yards above the mouth of Laughery Creek. In low water it is all dry where the boat struck. I had a life-preserver, which I did not put on. I threw it in, and went in after it, dosting with it. I did not go until nearly all had gone. When I heard the low-water indicator blow, I was afraid of an explosion, and took water, striking out into the river and floating down past the stern. At about the time I went in the cabin-boy had the Captain's hat on his head and my hat in his hand. (The Captain had gone in with a matters. The control comments of the control co

taken off by men in a skiff. I saw a lady drown close by the after I passed the stern of the boat."

\*\*STATEMENT OF GEORGE W. BAKER, ESC., A PASSENCER ON STRAMER PAT. BOOKES.

I was awarened by some one running along the hurricane deck, just over my state-room. The next instant a fellow-passenger looked through the outer door and informed me that the boat was on fire. I drew on my clothing and ran down the stairway to the forecastle, and, stopping hear the food of the stairway, I saw Willie C. Brown standing at my side; think he was fully dressed: spoke to him and asked him if he had a life-preserver. He answered no. I told him he had better get one. Then in the confusion I lost sight of him, and supposed he had gone for one. After I was in the water he caught me around my neck, and we both went under. We came up at the bow, and I caught a rope that hung over. Willie released me and also caught the rope, which was not fasteued, and was no support to us. We both let go the rope, and made for the Kentincky side of the boat, where Willie caught a barrel of apples floating and with the aid of which, I thought he would be safe; but for some reason which I am unable to explain he thraw if from him and then assam up to the First Clerk, who was also in the water with a life-preserver, and asked the clerk to give him the life-preserver. The Clerk told him to make for a berry-stand which was floating near him, but he did not appear to notice it. Immediately after this I saw him go under the first time. He came to the surface and struck out wildly, but immediately sank again. The barrel which he had cast aside then floated toward me, and I faught it. Just then he came up within 3 feet of me, rising out of the wester to his waist, with a line extraord upward, and I pushed the barrel out towards him, but he went 4down again as studently as he had risen, and I saw no more of him. I am not a swimmer, and had to depend entirely on the life-preserver to bear me up, and was, therefore, unable to render him any assistance.

From

THE BURNED STEAMBOAT.

Incidents of the Disaster.

Incidents of the Law, Follow my directions, and the Law, Incident of the Law, Incide

ordinally seen her in the act of drowning the remainder of his life.

One of our reporters was telling Mr. Frank Thompson of his interview with Mr. George W. Baker, when the latter gentleman exclaimed, referring to Mr. Taylor; "I remember that man, He was a noble fellow. I was on the America when she burned, in 1888, and that same man occided for the passengers on that occasion, and I believe he was the list man to leave the boat. And I have no death he did as nobly on the Pat Rogers. He is a good man,"
Ferdinand Reutz, bar-kesper on the Pat Rogers, jumped into the river, and caught held of a plank that was holding up four others, some of whom were sitting ou top. He told the others that if they would get down and take hold of the edge of the plank, all could be saved. One was permitted to remain on top because he could not swim. As they floated along, they observed a listle child floating helylass. Mr. Rauts proposed that his party paddle toward the child with their hands and feet, and endeavor to save it. All agreed, and they had the satisfaction of placing the child in the arms of a man named Jenkins, on shore, who liyed near the scene of the secident, but the little thing died in his arms afterwards.

Lively Row in the Organization at

Lively Rew in the Organization at Good Hope, 111.

From the Nacomb (Mi.) Journal.

At a meeting of the members of Good Hope Granga, No. 198, P. of H., held at Miorrie Hell, in Good Hope, III.,—it being the day of the regular meeting of said Grange,—on motion, John S. Campbell was elected Chairman, and J. R. Walingford was elected Chairman, and J. R. Walingford was elected Secretary.

The object of the meeting being stated, the matter of disbanding Good Hope Grange, at the meeting held June 20, was fully discussed, and a full fair and investigation made into the proceedings had at that meeting, and the action subsequently taken by the self-constituted authorities.

On motion, the following preamble and resolution were passed unanimously, the same being signed as hersinafter set forth:

Whereas, A large number of the active working members of Good Hope Grange, No. 193, McDonough County, Ill, as a called meeting of the Grange, on the 20th day of June last, feeling aggrieved and justy indignant, and descring it but right that they should so express their indignation, did so is a requiar manner, by presenting their grievances in writing to said Grange, and, by a voic of two members of said Grange, and winkness, One or two members of said Grange, and sandscoust terms and epithesis against the brethree of said Grange, denying their right to dissolve all resistence whistoever with the Order of P. H., thereby

PROCEEDINGS OF REORGANIZERS.

Editors Journal!

Among other business transacted by the Good Hope Grange of P. of H., at their regular meeting, Aug. 1, 1874, was the adoption of the following resolutions, which, by order of the Grange, you are requested to publish:

WHEREAS, James Statier, who was elected Master of this Grange, diet, by conspiring it desires and distant this Grange, diet, by conspiring it desires and distant this Grange, forfeit all his rights and claims as a mamber and culter of this Grange, forfeit all his rights and claims as a mamber and culter of this Grange. Be it Resolved, That the office of Worthy Master be declared vacant, and Brother John H. Monger be elected Worthy Master pro tem, to serve till the ness annual claim. Bit further

Hassleed, That James Statier be suspended from membership till the State Grange sate upon his case. Be ft Resolved, The Joseph Venard, Overseer; David Brockway, Secretary; William Stickle, Chaphain; William Brocking, Allen Walker, C. H. Rhes, Thomas Edmonation, Affeed Morria, James Brown, Thomas Spence, William Miller, James Bollins, Alexander Campbell, and Frank Hamfiton, having been duly notified to appear before this Grange for trial to-day, and a copy of the charges preferred against them placed in their hands, are hereby, by their own published confession, known action, and failure to answer aid charges, declared guilty of an altempt to destroy and distand this Grange, and are therefore applied from membership in this Grange.

Resolved, That the Grange proceed to fill the places of the officers expelled, by the siection of other efficers.

Balloting then ensued, and the following were elected: D. M. Crabb, Overseer; J. A. Monger, Secretary pro tem.

—Capt. Cameron, of the Boundary Survey, in

—Capt. Cameron, of the Boundary Survey, in a letter dated July 23, states that there had been no evidence of unfriendliness on the part of the Indians, as had been reported.—Toronto Globe.

TO EXCHANGE LOTS IN JEFFERSON AND NOE-liners age Co. Apply at & and of Jackson of Ed. W. WETHERELL. WETHEREIL.

TO EXCHANGE—SUBURBAN LOTS, 6 MILES

I from Court-House, see block from depot, twelve
trains daily each way, for a olean stock of groceries and
basedware. Address 2 60, Fritons siles. TO EXCHANGE VARY DESIRABLE LOTS IS appurbant town, 10 miles from Court-House, one block from depot, for an improved term seeds 42.000, within miles of Chicago. Address C M A, fi West Washing TO EXCHANGE—CITY AND SUBURHAN PRO erry, unincombered, mostly readucates, value \$25 000, for productive property to some smaller Weste town. Address O'99, Tributes office. town. Address O P., Tribune office. #

TO EKCHANGE-FOR A CLEAR STOCK OF GROceries or hardware worth \$5,00, in a theriving town
within 10 mins of Obiesipe, sense said-see less in a mice
suburban town, I miles true Cont-House, and one block
from depot. Address R, West-Sense species.

TO EXCHANGE-FOR CHIDAGO PROPERTY, A

good established mercantile business in one of the
best of Western towns; husiness of free pears standing;
new goods and new building. Impuire at 12 Bryan Biocc.
OUTHER MOREON AND ADDRESS OF THE PROPERTY ADDRESS OF THE PROPERTY AND ADDRESS WANTED—A GOOD BUSINESS HORSE IF EXoliange for printing. Address S S, Tribune office.
\$15.000—TO EXCHANGE—ONE OF THE MOST
desirable fruit-farms in Senion Harbor;
incumbrance, 54,00; will stakange for improved city or
suburban property. OHARLES GARDNER, Room 18,
54 Washington-st.

MUSICAL SPLENDED PLANOS-LARGE STOCK, LOWEST PROPERTY AND PROPERTY OF THE PARTY AND THE PARTY A

CITY REAL ESTATE. POR SALE - TWO-STORY FRAME HOUSE, a rooms, in good order, barn, and forlish feet on Drexel Boulevard, near Porty-first-us. SNY-DER & LES, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

TOR SALE-DR EXCHANGE IN BURNT DIS-FIGURATION OF THE PRET ACCUTT WEST CORNERS OF THE ACCUSAGE par of horses and carriage in part payment. SN Y OR SALE NEW MARBLE FRONT HOUSE ON ptaining grate and marble mantal) in the wing back to hild passions. The avenue is paved with Micolson, the stages pass the door. Frice, \$0.00 for a faw a walk perce to \$1.00 best than actual cost to the dor. MATSON RILL. 97 Washington-91.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE. OR SALE-LAKE POREST - 400 ACRISS 11 tracts of from 5 to 15 acres each, at from \$400 to \$1,50 m acre, near the hotel and schools; by nature the most

per aree, sear the hotel and schools; by nature the most beautiful grounds near Chicaga; superior scala and sdu-eational advantages. Trains almost hourly to and from the city. Commutation very low. No such opportunity one elsewhere be offered for elegant suburban homes at prices within the means of all. Terms of sale reasonable. SNYDER & LHE. If Nixon Building, northeast corner of Monroe and Lakelle-ste. of Monroe and Lakalle-siz.

FOR SALE—NEW COTTAGE AND SACRES GROVE
Lot M mile from Hobart, H miles on Fort Wayne price \$625, \$100 down, balance as monthly, owner, Room S. 153 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE-AT HIGHLAND PARK-10 OR 20
F agrees a Highland Park, powered with simber; senvenient to deput, some of the choicest ground in that
beautiful glount, believe the markets price and terms to
suit. SN TORK & LEE, 18 Nixon Building, northeast
somes Monroe and Laisles-sts. FOR SALE I HAVE SOME SPLENDID BARGAINS in choice resident property in Evansion property TOR SALE-ELEGANT RESIDENCE AT WINNET. Las, 9 rooms, brick basement, large gross lot; squal-lent location; at \$4,500, easy torms. J. T. DALE, Room 3 Tribune Building. S Tribune Building.

FOR SALE-\$109 WILL BUY A LOT AT PARK

Ridge, \$15 down and \$5 a month until paid; can

block from depot; properly shown froe, Cheapest prop
ery in marked. IRA BROWN, 16 Lassaile-m., Rosent

FOR SALE-NORWOOD PARK-LOTS OR blocks; also bouses and lots; easy terms. C. J. TOR SALE-See CASH WILL BUY LOT JUST OUT f of ely limits, someoned to care; \$200 can run two years at 8 per cont interest. Address N Se, Tribuns office. FOR BALE - ROP-YARD, 10% ACRES LAND, I house, large barn, blacksmith shop, and hop-house mile from Robers, 3 miles on Fort Wayne Italironal price, 23, 500. Office days Saturday and Monday. J. G. EARLS, Room 3, 155 Monroe-et. EARLS, Moom S, 100 Monroe-S.

TOB SALE—50 B is ACRES AT NORTHWRSTERN
I car shops. Terms 2, 2, and 4 years, interest at 8 percept, to be secured on each lot. No money required.

SNYDER 4 LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner

Motore and 1.6 Sale-Sale.

Monros and La Sallo-sto.

TOB SALE NEW COTFAGE AND POUR ACRES
I land at Hobart, 25 miles on the Ft. Wayne Railroad,
price \$575; \$160 sank down, balance 35 monthly. Office
days Saturday and Monday. No agency business. J. G.
EARLE, owner, Boom 5, 185 Monros-at.

TOR SALE—6 ACRES IN SOUTHRAST QUARTER
of Sec. 31. Town 35, Range 15, addoining machine-shops of Baltimore 4 Ohis Railway. SNYDER 2 Left,
14 Nixon Building, northeast corner of Monros and LaSallo-sis.

TOR SALE—AT SHEPARDSON'S REAL ESTATE,
I loan and collection agency, Room 13 Tribune Building, Chicago, IR. Improved farms and uninsproved
lands for sale in Ford, Iroquois, Champaign and Vermillien Counties, IR. Terms case and titles perfect.
Farms to exchange for Chicago city property. Lands
and city property bought and sold. All kinds of Real
Results bought and sold on commission. Money to loan
on Improved Farms. TOR SALE—A GOOD AND HIGHLY IMPROVED
1 180-acre farm, on only terms. Address M, Drawer 88,
2 ano, Kendal Co., Ill.

REAL ESTATE WANTED. WANTED-A DWELLING WORTH FROM \$4,00 Also one worth from \$10,000 to \$15,000. Also a brisk parallouse. Also a fot in the barnt district.

D. J. LAKE, 68 LaSalle-st. WANTED-SOUTH (AT OR NEAR ENGLEWOOD) about an acre, fur a home; south or east from prefer star exact location and price. Address, any time month, HOMESTEAD, Tribune office.

MISCELLANEOUS. by using one or more sections of Kellogg's Great News-paper Lists. Apply to A. N. KELLOGG, 79 Jackson-st. A LL CASH PAID FOR CAST-UFF CLOTHING AND A miscellaneous goods of all kinds by sending to JONAS ORLDER'S Less Office, 53 State-al. BUOKS OF RNED AND OLOSED, COMPLICATED accounts adjusted; work requiring an expert solicited. WESD & TUCKES, accounts, Noom & 100 Medicoa.

CLOTHES. WRINGSRES OF ALL KINDS REdured. New rolls \$1 acc), \$2.50 a pair; new wringers \$2 and \$5. At H. S. THAYNE & CO. S, 70 West
Washington \*\*. TOE, 10R, 10R-400 TONS FOR SALE AT ROCK Wood Training treat on Twelfth-st. Price 55. Call at 572 MERCHANTS, ATTENTION—A MAN OF PRACIM tical mercantile experience, character, and ability
desires to comment himself with a five-distr house, to
represent them either in Illinois or Texas; has a large established tade in Texas, and Illinois fair. Address R.
St. Tribune office. 88, Tribune office.
TO MY PATRONS AND THE PUBLIC—
I have removed since the first from 62 to law States
it. where I will give all orders prompt attention. MADAMB ARM-SINGHER, publisher said dressmane is.

AMS A. ENSSENS ESIS, politions and drawnance.

USE OAKLEY'S COCK ROACH AND BED-BUG EXterminator. Countracts telerat, work arranted. Call
on or address A.RTHUR GARLEY, 600 State-st.

WANTED—TO BUT FOR CASH—WHEELWRIGHT
Desires with or without blackatistis shop. Inquire
at 187 South Clark at. SIMMONS & CARTRE.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE—SHELVING AND
counteds established for early country of the countr LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND-TAKEN FROM 400 WABASH-AV., ON the day of the fire, a load of furniture, which owner can have by calling at 148 Buaker-st. a me day of the firs, a lead of furniture, which owns can have by catting as left Busher-4.

POUND—AFTER THE FIRS OF JULY 14, TWO mail pleutres, one of flowers (filles of the valley), other, raims of a church. Also a small bag of worsteen The owner of owners of a file at the same by calling at the kineligan of a proving property, and paying for this advertisement. vertisement.

JOSN-AT THE PTRE OF JULY 14. AT NO. eff Wabselver. two parior crasments (bigs in green bronze). The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving them at 166 Michigan ev.

OST-ON MILWAUKER TRAIN ABRIVING AT July 100 m. Aug. 4 a wmail band setend. A switchle reward will be paid for the return of the book and papers considered in it. WELLS, FREWOR'S CO., 168 Description. born-st.

OTRAYED OR STOLEN—A BRINDLE COW, WITH

Ships on his ferobead dad bind legs, and a sift in our
our. Upon return of the same a liberal reward will be
paid as 607 Wabanis-up. paid as 607 Wabesh-Ev.

CTRAYED—828 REWARD WILL BE PAAD FOR Oreturn of buy hores, two waits hind feet and star, to anothers occurs of Passes occurs o

PARTNER WANTED. WITH 820, TO TRAVEL. good change to make meany; business light and pleases. Address Q 85, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED TO BUY ONE HALF INterest in one of the oldest established wholesale drug houses in Oniseage, defing a large paying business; capture of the oldest established wholesale drug houses in Oniseage, defing a large paying business; capture out of the oldest established wholesale drug houses in Oniseage and on the all cann if give-class startly can be given for part. Address N 61, Tribune office. DARTNER WANTED WITH \$2,500. OR WILL sell the whole of sizet when memoriac surjug tensioner, goods staple, profits large. Address S 39, Tribune office DARTNER WANTED WITH \$5,000 CASH, TO IN-waits real estate producing \$4,000 per sanctes. Sejand a well-stabilished real estate business. Address & transfer Levis Levis Large & Levis & Large & Levis Large & Large & Levis Large & Large SEWING MACHINES.

DOMESTIC SWING MACHINE-OFFF BRANCH
Office, 179 and 174 Clark, up-mairs. Machines sold on
sensibly purity. Seeing given if desired. All kinds of
attachments, oil, etc., a low prices. Machines repaired.
SINGER OFFICE OF A. J. MELOHERT, this
monthly payments, rented, and repaired.

SINGER SEWING MACHINE-PRINCIPAL OFfice Ill State-at. Machines sold on monthly payments,
the payments of the payments.

INGER SEWING MACHINE-PRINCIPAL OFfice Ill State-at. Machines sold on monthly payments;
by per cent discount for cash. AGENTS WANTED.

WANTED-MALE HELP. Bookkconers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED—XYPERIENCED CLOTHING SALESman—an America : none but an honest man, with
good prisrupes, need address X St. Tribune niles,

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN, A RAPID AND
bills, and but a fraid of york, can secure a stoody situation in a Brat-class house by addressing SALES. Tribune
office. WANTED-HOTEL STORRKBEPER; ONE WHO WANTED A DRUG-CLERK; MUST BE SINGLE and steady; one who speaks Present and German pre-ferred. Call at DE, B, BRIARD'S Drug-Store, 189

Ton. III., A No. 1 cook, must be capable of controling helps, and must thereuselly universated outring mosts; in Iddle-aged and of temperate habits preferred. None but those knowing thankastwe to be first-class need apply. Apply at once to J. B. BURKE, Briggs House.

WANTED — A FRENT-CLASS CANDYMAKER.

WANTED—A HEST-CLASS CANDYMAKER.

WANTED—A FRENT-CLASS CANDYMAKER.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—OVE CARRIAGE blocksmith. Apply at factors, Matison, 1 MORAN BROS. 4 PHILLIPS. BROS. & PHILLIPS.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS HARNESS-MAKER
can find employment by calling on or addressing
JOHB EHRENFRIER, Lee, Lee County, III. Employment Agencies.

WANTED AN EXPERIENCED MAN TO TRAVEL For a electhing house commanding a good trade and bost of references. Address F. R. Tribune ones.

W. ANTED-MEN TO SELL MAGIC SEWING MAV. chins threadors: pars immensals everywhere. Amerien Novels [O., 118 Each Madison] overywhere. Amerien Novels [O., 118 Each Madison] 2.

WANTED-MEN 970 A WEEK CAN BE MADE as easily as \$7, if you have the night thing. We can you how if you can raise \$20 to \$50 cash. RAY & Chicago, life Handolph-st., Room 18. O., Chinago, M. Bandolph-st., Ruom ib.
WANTED-A YOUNG MAN ACQUAINTED WITH
Computestion business to act as porter. Hill, 186 Water-st

WANTED-PEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED-A STRADT, RELIABLE SCOTCH, ENglish, or Canadian Protestant girl to cook, wash,
and from its family where a second serie kept, a few
unites from the city. A good home for a good gut. Please
all Mandar as the west Meane-a. WANTED-A GOOD DINING-ROOM GIRL AND WANTED A GOOD, RELIABLE GIRL TO COOK,
wash, and iren; German or Sendinavian. Apply at
the Michigan av., Saturday forenoon. WANTED-A GOOD GIBL TO COOK, WASH, AND iron in a small family where a second girl is kept; German professed. References required. Call Saturday, Gorman professes. References required. Call is startay, a List Prairie-ya.

Allie Prairie-ya.

ANTED-A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL, We house work in a private family. Address or sall at 160 Michigan av., basomopt.

AVANTED-A GOOD GIRL FOR PLAIN COOKing, washing and ironing. Apply at 450 West Randeliph-st., between 10 and 11, morning. dolph-at., between 10 and 11, morning.

WANTED—AT 948 CALUMET AV., BY A PRIVATE family, an experienced girl.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL OR WOMAN FOR GENeral housework, to go into the country; good permanant home offered. Inquire at 331 Eulton-et., near May.

WANTED & WOMAN ZOR GENERAL HOUSEwork in the country; so ebjection to a child. Apply to-day at Room 21. Let Washington-st.

ANTHO - IMMEDIATRIY - A DISHWASHER

to the Avenue House, corner Wabashest, and Twenty-eccond-st. WANTED A GIRL TO COOK, WASE, AND WIGON, WILL TO COOK, WASE, AND WICH. TO ANTED AN ELDERLY OR MIDDLE AGED lady will be given board and the conferts of a home

WANTED-A DAY NURSE GELL II OR II YEARS old at 747 Wabash-av, GIBSON. WANTED-NURSE GIRL 14 OR 16 YEARS OLD at northeast corner West Congress and Paulina-sta. WANTED - A FIRST-CLASS WASHER roper, at 10 th Watshistr. Monday and Tu-Good reference required.

WANTED - A MIDDLE-AGED

Woman to take entire charge of a boy 4 years old, and general care and charge of a small house. Keep scribt: only 2 in family, one who wants a permanent home preferred. Address X Y Z, Rock Hand, III. TO RENT--- HOUSES. RENT-BRICK RESIDENCE NEAR SIX-each st. No. 83 Indian-sv; 7 rooms and celler, cod condition, with modern improvements, Inquire a promises of of JAMES W. POHTER, 19 Bryan

TO RENT-TWO STORY AND BASEMENT FRAME Room IS Nixon Building, northeast cortier Mouroe and a Salle-sta. TO RENT 473 WEST INDIANA-ST, -6 ROOMS AND large bet. Impuire of W. WALLER, Room 16, 181 La Solicat.

TO RENT—S: ELLIS-AV.—A HOUSE OF is ROOMS.

This good bern, hot and cold water, etc., and all
more manuals; would rent cheap. Apply to T. S.

FITOD; A CO., 128 East Schnidghard.

TO RENT-ROOMS. RENT-LADY ROOMERS WANTED AT RO. 60 TO RENT-THE LOWER STORY OF HOUSE NO. 4 the provided the provided to the provid premises, in baselsent.

TO RENT - FRONT ROOMS AND 2 CLOSETS,
water and gas, on third floor, in good order for house-keeping. Northwest corner Franklis and Van Buren etc.

TO RENT-FUNNISHED ROOMS AT REASONABLE rates to respectable parties. Inquire of P. F. RYAN, 266 West Madison-st. aplendid location, Apply to MEAD & COH, Real is LaSaile-st., Room 8. TO RENT\_TWO PLEASANT FURNISHED PRUNT rooms. 413 West Madisun-st. TO RENT--STORES, OFFICES. &c.

TO RENT STORE NO. 77 JACKSON-ST., NEAR State, Early splendidly lighted and in perfect ender. Possession immediately, Apply to A. N. KRL LOGO, on premises.

To RENT-ROOM WITH OR WITHOUT POWER; to torce and offices in Gard's marble-front block, Nos. 18, 19, and S North Chinton-st. Address or apply to E. R. GARD, B North Chinton-st. O RENT-TWO STORES AND SOME VERY FINE office rooms. Inquire of DR. J. A. MOKRIS, Room Central Union Block. TO RENT-TWO STORES AND A LARGE HALL suitable for agricultural implements, extrage reportior, or any furnisms where record from doubt is depicted to the state of the state of

Union Block.
TO RENT — A LARGE BASEMENT, SUITABLE FOR An opsier depot or other business. Apply at 688 Ocnal-st.

Offices.
TO RENT—CHEAP—OFFICES, AND ROOMS SUITABLE FOR BUSINESS. AND ROOMS SUITABLE FOR BUSINESS. TO BE SUITABLE FOR BUSINESS.

TO RENT-OR FOR SALE-LUMBER OR COAL does, to least root, or Twisth-st, randing back a the Empire Silp, with railroad connection, near Twelfat, the England Apply to M. PATRIS, 188 Washington St. TO RENT ONE OF THE BEST FURNISHE lodge-rooms on the West Side for two granings in week. 164 South Halsted et. L. KLEIN.

WANTED-TO RENT-HOUSE WITH ALL MO ern improvements, South Side, narm of Twen fifth-st, preferred; first-class psighborhood; rent to exceed the a month. Address Q II Tribuse office. WANTED-TO RENT-S OR 4 ROOMS, WITH OR without board, furnished or unfurnished; private residence down town preserved. Address A st. Tribuse office.

FINE ASSORTMENT OF CARBLAGES, BUG-gios, pinescha, tide-bars, &c. &t.; also saversi d second-hand top-buggies, very cheep, at 155 West chingrouse. B. P. MURPHTya CO. Washingtonest. S. P. MURPHYSA CO.

A FIRST-CLASE NEW, LIGHT, OPER BUGGY FOR alleches; price \$100; worth \$150. 354 West Folkest.

FOR SALE-AN ALMOST NEW WAGON WITH top, satishbe for a groser, buickest or beion. In quire at all West Chicago-av.

FOR SALE-AT COST HARNESS OF EVERY DEscription, that were saved from the fire as all washington, that were saved from the fire as all washington, corner Thirteenth-st. J. A. ISLE. DOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN A VERY NICE pair of horses, every was right; also, a first-class dog-us, and a 2-20 horse. He Dearbornet., basement. T pair of horses, every way light; asso, a list-class singcast, and a 5-36 horse. By Dearbornest, basemont.

FOR SALE—A FINE BLOODED STALLADN S

If years old, color dark brown, is hands high, very stylth and well broke, weighe I, 100 lbs, and a treasing record
of 73%, is sound, kind, and gentle, and a No. I stock
horse. Also a black soit is hands high, well broke single
of double, and sund; not straid of anything; and root in
3 minutes; sails for any one to dark-line; and root in
5 minutes; sails for any one to drive. Address & J.
CORLEY, LASalls, III.

SHALE CONTINUE TO SEAL MY CARRIAGES,
haggies phaetons, de., removed from the Sections
to No. II Lake-8., at cout until further notice. P. L.
SMFFH.

JARGE STOCK OF FINE CARRIAGES, ROCKAways, top-brogges, phaetors: trace strikers, ser, for
sails, aved from the fire, at very low prices. PEN NOYER,
SHAW & CO., Washington-st., Detwoon Wabash and
Michigan-ave.

W ANTED—A GOOD CHEAP WORK HORSE, FOR
Which I will-trade a Lance priver spright bother, all
complete, as Carpet Works, 44 and 48 Work Adams at

HOUSEHOLD GOODS. Works, 44 and 48 West Adamses.

O ADPETS, STOVES, CROOKERY, GLASSWARP,
matheways, bedding, and furniture of every descrip-tion at another every Tanaday, Thursday, Samurday, and at private sale on alternate days. WILLIS, FLYSN & OO., Aurtismeers, 35 and 19 Handolph 45. C ASH PAID FOR FURNITURE AND HOU.

Poods of every description: also for office.

alona fixtures in large or amail ions. Address
139 Randolph-st. Of RASV TERMS FURNITURE, STOVES, CAR-pets and crockery, on easy lutter to sail lies pur-chaser resimine one goods and per before purchasing classifiers. JUEN S. RMITEL 15 West Municipals.

SITUATIONS WANTED-MALE. TUATION WANTED BY A YOUNG MAN. AGEI

ITUATION WANTED-A YOUNG HARDWARE TUATION WANTED BY A YOUNG MAN OF brat-class business qualifications and good address; a practical bookkeeper, and his references all that cabe desired. Address R M, Fribune conce.

CITUATION WANTED AS BOOKERE PER IN Tellune office.

SITUATION WANTED AS BOOKERE PER IN THE CARROLL OF CARROLL Tribune office.

FPUATION WANTED—AS AN OPERATOR IN A photograph galler; an prepared to show complex of the coupling of the control of the coupling have a M Dollanger lane and quarter-time, would hear that what you and property the coupling of the couplin

Coachmon. Teamsters. &c.
SiTUATION WANTED—AS GOACHMAN: BES SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE SITUATION WANTED-BY A LADY, WITH A BOAR North-av. near North-av.

CITUATION WANTED—TO DO GENERAL HOUSE.

work in a small, private family, or second surk. Apply at 46 Armold-at. SITUATION WANTED-BY TWO GIRLS TO DO general housework or one as sook and the other for second work in the same family. Apply at 55 Calumeter, SITUATION WANTED-BY A WOMAN TO COOK, wash, and ired to a first close private family. Call at 55 West Lake-st., corner Leavist. STUATION WANTED—BY A WOMAN TO COOK 1823 West Lake-st., corner Leavist.

STUATION WANTED—TO DO HOUSEWORK IN A small family. Apply at 178 De(Kayan-st.)

STUATION WANTED—TO DO HOUSEWORK IN A small family. Apply at 178 De(Kayan-st.)

STUATION WANTED—AY A NRAT AND RELIABLE TO THE STUATE OF THE STUATE

CITUATION WANTED TO DO SEWING AND Second work, or to take care of children. Call or address 259 West Madison on. WANTED\_A GIRL 14 OR 15 YEARS OLD TO mind a baby; wages \$1.50 a wook. 74 Artonias ar. SITUATION WATER BY AN EXPERIENCE

SITUATION WANTED BY A GIRL TO DO GES eral Bousework. Call for 2 days at 153 North Market

Employment Agents.

SITUATIONS WANTED - FAMILIES WISHING good belp, and girls (with good reformmendations) is want of bomes, call or address 78 West lake at SITUATIONS WANTED - FAMILIES IN WANT OF good Scandinavian and German help can be supplied at Mrs. DUSKE'S office. Se Milwauker-av.

Miscobiameous.

STUATION WANTED-BY A YOUNG CERMAN Slady to teach piano to children. Give bessels in Stateman language, and to do some light work about the house. Inquire at the Indiana-st., third floor, or at E. J. NOCKINS, 117 East Madison-st., basement.

STUATION WANTED-BY A LADY OF MYRARY SEPONDERS is assistential to dry goods stort. Address A.S. Tribune office.

BUSINESS CHANCES. A BARBER SHOP FOR SALE CHEAP FOR CASE A MANUAFACTURING CONFECTIONERY FOR Asale, with tools, wagen, soda fountain, etc.: good store trade. None need apply without \$1,800 cash. Apply at \$9 Blue Islandes. bly at 99 Blue Island.av.

A FIRST-CLASS CONFECTIONERY AND COPWest Medicon-class, in a good heation. Inquire as 2.0

A VERY GOOD BAKERY WIFH GOOD STORE
A conston: must be sold at come and asteriages. Inquire
of C. H. BANSON, SSORTH CLERE. A MY PERSON WITH 25 OF SA OF CASH CAN
A hear of a safe profitable business by applying to
WM. H. ADAMS, S Machon-st., Room 1, Aug. 6. BAKERY, CONFECTIONERY, AND ICE CREAD parior for sales, in good locality, and well-established trade. Satisfactory rossons for solling. Address R 40, DRUG STORE FOR SALE—OWING TO SICKNESS.

Drug obliged to dispose of my long-established pharmacy, with his prospectation brade. This is a representation to the control of t une office.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE IN THRIVING TOWN on C., D. & V. R. R., doing good taxinum. Store and fixtures about 8, 400. Rent 220. Proprietor has other business cout of the State and extract a tree to this. Apply to R. BURNHAM, SON. & CO., Wholesale Druggists, Chicago. gists, Chicago.

I'ALOUR AND PERED STORE FOR SALE. INQUIRE
at 96 Desplaines-at.

I HAVE THREE OF THE BEST CHANCES IN
Observed for an exerceptic man to open by therea, and
will furnish two-thirds of all the capital and give over the
manifequencet. By LeSales at, Room M.

SALOON FIXTURES FOR SALE, OR WOULD take a live man as partner. 189 South Clark-ei.

SMALL BREWERY FOR SALE: TERMS EASY.

Address W, Walls, West Miterials, Minchest County,

Lova. SALOON AND FIXTURES FOR SALE: RENT cheap. Also household furnishes, laquire at 69 South Clark st. South Clark at.

THE LEASE AND FURNITURE OF NICE COUNTRY to the total, 2 hours deries from the sity. Come and sea me. I will give you a decided bargain for cash. I am going West. Address I all, Tribuse office.

\$500 WILL BUY A HALK-INTEREST IN A amount mountily. Call Room 6, 18 South Clark-et.

\$1,000 CASH-NO LESS-WILL BUY NY HALF-turing Business (or salings, spring light massive turing Business to Chicago; cash business; profits, 800 a mounts. Good seasons for salings. Large Western trade ortabilished. 17 East Randolph-8. Room 13. FINANCIAL

I WANT A LOAN OF \$1,500 ON REAL ENTATES
I worth \$7,000. Will pay it per cont per year and no
commission. Inquire of FRANK DEDLAN, 40 Sente WILL LOAN SOME MONEY TO ANY PERSON who will give a pleasant situation and fair salary, R. o. Tribune office. Tribune office.

MONEY WANTED PARTIES WISHING TO LEND
money on first-class real estate, address Alberto
L. SEWELL, Land and Loan Agent, Evanston, Di. MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE, ATOCKS, M bonds, &c; long or short time, LEVI WING & CO., MOREY TO LOAN ON CITY IMPROVID PROP erg, in came of \$1.50 and powards. Only prin-cipals mod apply. Inquire at Union THUST CO., 22 M. cris, in some of El. St. and Divards.

Oracle in Society. Require at USIGN TRUBT CO., IBClark 44.

M. ONEY TO LOAN ON WATCHES, DIAMONDS,
M. Joseling, and other countries, as the Collections Loss
Bank, 173 South Clark 44.

M. D. H. S. Collections Collections Collections Loss
Bank, 173 South Clark 44.

M. D. H. S. Collections Collections Collections Collections
M. ONEY TO LOAN ON BIANONDS, WATCHES,
M. Donds, etc., at LAUNDER'S private office, in Sandolph 84, near Clark. Beschildred 184.

The LAAN-MONEY ON CITY PRINTERY INproved or for improvement. Chaigs loans as 9 per cent.
J. E. BISBELL, S. Washington-18.

WANTED—84, 666 ON A SECOND MORTGAASE ON
mortgage 310, 06, with System trees.

WANTED—85, 660 FOR 4 OR 6 MONTHS, Al PAper, well records. Address M. 8, Tribune office.

West Side.

West Side.

West Side.

To EISROPCOUNT.—PARASANT FUNNISHED room, with board, suitable for gontleman and wife or single gentlemen.

22 AND 14 ASHDERN-ST., HALF BLOCK FROM a Madison—Very attractive accommodations for one material excepts, and for a few yearing mula of lattice; all modern comforts; best ventilation and light; table effect for dead, seems quite less; as inviting location, and desirable nome for young people. South Signature Country of the State of State of

DISHOP-COURT HOFEL, NOS. ter. tex. off. Sta. Location conveniences; and a low lable-boarden.

BISHOP-COURT HOFEL, NOS. ter. tex. off. Sta. Location convenience to benderic, and has plantaged to the traveling public remaining, and many plantage parties a first-class residence for femilies, going gas I wan and the traveling public remaining in lower a law days to waste. Fricon abrays measured in the traveling public remaining in lower a law days to waste. Fricon abrays measured in law days to waste. Fricon abrays measured in law days to waste. Fricon abrays measured in law days to waste. The law days to waste t

TON (PATABLE IN ADVAN Oally, by mail.....\$12.00 | Sunday............\$2.50

cos in fall, including State and Countr. cose may be made either by draft, aspress, it, or in registered letters, at our risk. TERMS TO CITY SUBSCRIEBERS. Sered, Bunday excepted in central per we word, Bunday included, 30 cents per we THE TRIBUNE COMPANY. dison and Des

TO-DAY'S AMUSEMENTS. HOOLEY'S THEATRE—Randolph street, betwee Bark and LaSalle. The Great Adelphi Company. Mi trains, Farce, and Variety. Afternoon and evening.

EXPOSITION BUILDING Lake shore, foot of Adamstreet. "Paris by Moonlight." Afternoon and evening TWENTY-THIRD-ST. BASE BALL GROUNDS— Championship game between the Mutuals, of New York, and the White Stockings, of this city.

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

WM. B. WARREN LODGE. No. 22, A. F. & A. M. Beguiar communication this. Saturday, evening, at eviciose, at Oriental Hall, 12 LoSalinest, for business and work on the M. M. Degree. A full attendance is request to the W. M. Degree. A full attendance is request value of the W. M. G. R. DUNLOP, Sec'y.

H. W. BIGRLOW LODGE, No. 68, A. F. and A. M., will noid a regular communication this evening at Ameri can Express Building, Monroest. Work on the 5d De-HOLDRIFOR D. COLLLINS, Secty.

\$10 TO \$1,000 INVESTED IN STOCKS AND GOLD pays 200 per sent a month. Send for particulars. TUM-BRIDGE & CU., Bankers, 3 Wall-st., New York. DR. MCCHRENEY, CORNER OF CLARK AND Randolph-sts., warrants the finest and best full set of tasth for \$5. Satisfaction given or money refunded. A COMPLETE STOCK OF THE VERY BEST Spectacles, Eye Glasses, Open Glasses, Field Glasses, etc., etc., an always be bound at the jewelry store of HAMILTON, EOWE of CO.. So State-st., corner of

# The Chicago Tribune.

Saturday Morning, August 8, 1874.

### THE SUNDAY NEWSPAPER-TRAIN.

The special newspaper-train between this city and filwaukes will leave the Finale ukes will leave the Kinzie street depot to-mor-erning at 4:15, and deliver THE TRIBUNE at all

Bobert Collyer was one of the Alliance excursionists. In another column he tells what they mer and how they saw it. How the Spanish boy whipped the French boy

while the German giant assisted, will be the title of the next political brochure in England.

The French Minister of Foreign Affairs ha complained to the British Government that Germany is seeking a quarrel with France. Is it a

The Aldermen of this city are still at Pewaukee, and have employed their time during the past two days in fishing. This is a harmless purhooking fish at Pewankee than hooking things sort of political instinct, or second-sight,

A more valorous charge than that of the Light Brigade or Don Onixote has been entered upon by Mayor Havemeyer, of New York. He has dopted the time-honored Ethiopian mode of anit, and has gone with his head down at the

neen's speech proroguing the British Par-Hale's Double over again: "On the whole, so nch has been said, and so well said, that I will not longer engage your attention."

cosity of the Chicago & Pacific Railroad park. The solid men have raised about \$500 for the fund, and continue to be generous-with

Henry C. Bowen attended Plymouth Church before Mr. Beecher's time, and he expects to live long enough to witness Mr. Beecher's retirement. He has printed a statement to this effect. and added, in a real burst of indignation, that the phrase in regard to Mr. Beecher's retirement

A pitiful way to account for the recent overwhelming Democratic victory in North Carolina is to say that this is the off-year in politics. The emocratic. The Democrats gain twenty in the egialature. Wake County, in which the City of Raleigh is situated, has elected a Democratic ticket for the first time in fourteen years.

rfeited land-grants in Wisconsin may be ey-General's opinion has upset the rail-

Our correspondent at Madison says, picturesquely, that the first crumb of comfort for the are frail and weak women to whom the visit railway attorneys in the injunction suit was of the minister, if he be a truly good man, becomes a pleasant stimulus, and the sick crumb, being a declaration of want of jurisdiction. The arguments will proceed to the bitter and, and the Court will give an opinion in the mass by the middle of next week. It might be They are a religious, not a social duty. We do well for some of the counsel to correct the opinion that a speech is big in proportion as it is long. The dimensions of breadth and thickness are far

es the downward turn yesterday, except in lard, exceta, and corn, with a fair business doing. ensier, at 76c. Burley was dull and weak, clos-ing as \$1.01% seller September. Hogs were to extra. Cattle were in fair demand at a slight advance in shipping grades. Sheep were quiet

The one important act of the British Parlis nent in the session just closed was the passage ment cannot be accurately foretold. Its preme guardians of consciences in their own diotween factions in the Church, the advantage be-ing to one party or the other, according as the ing to one party or the other, according as the Administration to carry out. One very imporand the Commons were not altogether harmonious over its passage.

The charges made in a Kansas paper agains Senator Ingalls of that State cover nearly all the crimes in the decalogue. The only allegations in the list which concern the public or affect Ingalls officially are that he has accepted \$3,000 for procuring the appointment of one Foster as United States Judge in Kapsas; that he extorted \$7,000 from the United States Attorney; and that he has defeated the trial of Pomeroy, in consideration of a note for \$10,000 and \$5,000 in money. The other allegations refer to domestic and professional irregularities. Of course, there is another side to this story, but its publication adds another proof that the politics of Kansas have always been extremely filthy. The man Pomeroy made bribery, plunder, and religious hypocrisy pay in Kansas. By their aid he obtained position and profit. It cost an immense labor to get rid of him, and the final blow was after the heroic style. Instantly upon the overthrow of Pomeroy Ingalls was elected, as a man of opposite character. If these charges have any foundation in truth, it shows that Ingalls is a man after Pomeroy's own style, but it does not show that the State was not fortunate in getting rid of Pomeroy. Let Ingalis be what he may (and we have hopes that all these accusations will be refuted), the defeat of Pomeroy was not less the blessing to Kansas and the country.

The complication in Spanish affairs is fast be oming portentous. For months past there has en a certain degree of uneasiness in the European capitals over the unsettled status of the Republic, whose varying fortunes have been an important factor in all political calculations. This uneasiness could not readily be accounted for. The Republic is not, and never has been, formidable in itself. It has not even been recognized by the Powers. It did not appear to be a protege with which any aspiring statesman would care to be burdened. The attention paid to its affairs must therefore be attributed to a probabilities. The event has vindicated the sagacity of the politicians. Spanish news to-day is the most exciting in the world. Rumors of all descriptions are flying thick. Yesterday the story was that Germany had entered into nego tiations for the purchase of a seaport on the Northern coast of Spain; to-day it is that tripartite alliance has been formed between Spain, Italy, and Germany. A German port in the Bay of Biscay would be a perpetual menace to France, and the alliance would be a defiance of the Powers which it does not include. We believe that neither Bussia nor Great Britain would consent to either of the proposed arrangements; future advices may show that they have never been seriously contemplated. However this may be, it is a moder ate assertion that greater interests than its own are bound up in the fortunes of the Spanish Re-

A NEW BEECHER GOSPEL certain moral and social conclusions from the Beecher scandal, which it propounds in a very didactic way. We noticed one of these conclusions a few days since, virtually that even if Mr. Beecher were guilty as charged, still he is not a hypocrite! Now the Republican comes forward

with another remarkable discovery, of a social

nature, the substance of which we quote: What is the trouble in reality, stripped of all side-What is the trouble in reality, stripped of all eideissues, and waiving the question of Mr. Beecher's
guilt? Is it not a social evil, the elements of which
are that a weak woman has divided her affections between her priest and her husband? Is not the "subjection of women" the curse that overshadows the
whole scene? If this scandal teaches anything plainly,
it teaches the immediate duty of the civil and social
elevation of woman, the necessity of making her the
mental and moral peer of her husband and his equal
in the management of the home and before the law.

. Women must outgrow this subjection to their
narrow four walls, and all subjection.

As an illustration of its position, the Republican alludes to the practice of pastoral visitations, and claims that women need them because they are confined to "the infinitely wearing and eternally belittling" cares of the home. On general principles, we doubt very much whether a healthy woman, whose time is fully occupied with her domestic and social duties, who is contented with her position and happy in her temperament, needs any pastoral visitations at all, and we doubt not, if the truth were told, that the minister's frequent call is just as much a bore to her as it is to her husband. But there sel and consolation. This in fact is, or should be, the only motive of regular pastoral visits. not see, therefore, how the equality of women or their larger freedom and emancipation from the cares of home would remove the necessity of these visits.

On the other hand, the freedom from restraint the intercourse and collisions with the world, the flesh, and the devil, the gross and carnal and earthly influences which would be brought to earthly influences which would be brought to bear upon them, would only render the necessity for these visits more pressing than ever. Can any one doubt that Mrs. Tompkins, after being out all day rallying voters and making stump speeches; that Mrs. Thompson, after speculating in wheat and being caught and stronger, at 8%c for short clear, and 13% 213%c for short riba. 11%c for short clear, and 13% 213%c for speculating in wheat and being caught in a corner; and that Mrs. Johnson, after a day and 13% 213%c for special and all the mrs. The many one corner; and that Mrs. Johnson, after a day and 13% 213%c for special and all the mrs. Th and 181/6 133/6 for sweet-pickled hama. Highwines were inactive and nominally firmer, at 256-25/6 per gallon. Lake freights were in fair request and farm, at 23/6 for corn to Buffalo. Thour was quiet and canier. Wheat was more active, and 10 lower, closing at \$1.05 cash, \$1.04% caller the month, and \$1.01% caller September. Corn was active, and 1626 higher, closing at \$60 cash, 67% caller the month, and \$65/6 cash, caller September. Oats were active, at Thursday's average of prices, closing at 30% cash, caller the month. Rys was quiet and casier, at 740. Barley was dull and weak, clospeculiarly feminine manis for "calling." This peculiarly feminine manis for "calling." This feeble and frail women, but the female minister alling upon the feeble and frail man.

To return to the main point of the Rep

Is a woman any less liable to be seduced by her nator because she has a larger degree of liberty; because she is free from "the infinitely wearing and eternally belittling" cares of home; because time hangs heavily upon her hands; because it will not be indecorous or a breach of etiquette for her to mingle with men and seek them in their public haunts; because she is enops may incline. The bill suggests a line of platform or in the market-place, without hinderance? Is a woman any less liable to istration to carry out. One very impor-mendment to it was rejected in the Lords, arty and freedom from home must of necessity involve a loss of refinement and modesty? Is she any less liable because in such a condition the opportunities are more frequent and the chances of discovery more remote? And yet this is the absurd lesson which the Republican reads in the Beecher scandal, -a lesso which if carried out practically would fill the land with similar scandals, and our cities with Woodbulls and Claffins. If the restraints of home; the sanctities which attach to its mem ries; the pure and wholesome atmosphere which surrounds it; the infinite details of household management which occupy the attention of its mistress; the constant presence and care of chil dren; and the strong ties which bind the family together, cannot restrain a woman from crimi intimacy with the pastor who has married her to her husband and baptized and buried her children, then indeed is her case hopeless. But such cases are the exception. In thousands of happy homes, all over the world, the little cares of the family, "infinitely wearing and eternally belit tling," as the Republican terms them, have kept man brave, strong, industrious, and chaste, and woman sympathetic, tender, true, and constant. It will be a sorry day if the nonsensical theories of the Republican should ever be realized.

GEN. GRANT AND THE CINCINNATI PLAT-

FORM. If the New York Herald's Long Branch correspondent has not misinformed us, Gen. Grant is not unwilling to be a candidate for a third term upon a platform like that of the Liberal Republicans in 1872, with the single exception, or rather addition, that he would pledge himself more strongly to the reconciliation and relief of the South than that platform does. We have the address and resolutions of the Cincinnati Convention before us, and we find it difficult to magine anything more incongruous than these wo documents and the record, principles, and character of Gen. Grant. The Liberal Convention of 1872 inaugurated a movement, the full significance of which was not understood at first, only because it did not meet with immediate success. Like all movements for reform, met the combined opposition of corruption, ncompetence, and stolidity, and in the first campaign was worsted. It failed in the Presidential election, but under one name or another it has ontinued to achieve success ever since. Here it has been called Liberal Republican, and there Reform; elsewhere Independent, and elsewhere by a still different name. But, wherever the old, rthodox, straight-jacketed Republican party has been defeated, it has been defeated by men advocating the principles enunciated by the Liberal Republican Convention of 1872. Let us see how those principles would fit Gen. Grant at the

In their address to the people of the United Stares, the Liberals of 1872 say that the Presi dent of the United States has used the powers and opportunities of his nigh office for the pronotion of personal ends. What was true of the President then is true of him now. Does he intend to stand on this first plank? Secondly, the Liberals complain that the President has kept notoriously corrupt and unworthy men in places of power and responability. Will be indorse that also? They sa that he has used the public service of the Gov-ernment as machinery to subjugate all independent thought and action. Will he say Amen to this? The Convention complained that the President had shown himself deplorably unequal to the task imposed upon him by the necessit of the country. Does he intend to subscribe to that when he runs for a third term? The whole platform of the Liberals of 1872 is in fact a direct contradiction to the course of Gen. Grant. Have either of them changed since? Not at all. The appointment of Richards and the nomination of Shepherd-two of his most recent acts—attest that he is just the same person that he was when he put up the San Domingo job and caused Sumner to be deposed from the Committee on Foreign Relations. The only perceptible difference between the two periods is that the public men who were then his toadies, ready to fetch and carry for him on all occasions, are now either openly hostile to or secretly suspicious of him. If all the Republican Senators and Representatives from the North, beginning with Mortou and Blaine, could be taken separately into a corner and asked to name, in confidence, the object of their greatest political detestation and dread, they would name Gen. Grant. To this extent has the Cincinnati platform become the chief stone of the

CALIFORNIA PROGRESS. Thirty years ago California was a Mexican province. In 1847 it became a part of the United States, and in 1848 gold was discovered at Sutter's Mill. Since then the progress of the State has been the marvel of modern times. Till within a very few years the mineral resources of California have been the main stimulus to its prosperity, and the development of its agriculture is now alike remarkable both in the amount and value of the products. The San Francisco Bulletin of the 29th ult. gives, as a careful estimate of the wealth created the present year from this source, the following figures:

Total.... The Bulletin thinks the actual results will exceed rather than fall below this estimate. The product of the mines will be about \$20,000,000. and of lumbering and manufacturing \$10,000,-000,—making a total of \$101,000,000. To this must be added wages for the laboring classes and the profits of the merchants, professional men, and others,—in the aggregate a very large sum. Of course, this is not all profit; but esti-mating it at only 30 per cent, leaving the balance for consumption, waste, etc., the Builetin be-lieves the net gain to the wealth of California

lieves the net gain to the wealth of California during the present year will be \$50,000,000. This, for a State the real history of whose progress dates back only a quarter of a century, is a most gratifying result.

That California is prosperous is sufficiently evident. A State that has so much to export, both from the products of her mines and of her soil. poculiarly feminine manis for "calling." This evident. A State that has so much to export, will complicate matters, for in this case we shall not only have the male minister calling upon the soil, as so large a profit, cannot long remain

that there is a healthy movement in all the chan-nels of trade. As another index to the prosperous era on which the Pacific Coast is entering, money is abundant at much lower rates of in-terest than were ever before known in Califor-Let the school, then, be regarded no longer a nia. With the increase of population of the State, and the continued increase in the development of all her resources, and the steady de-mand for them in the markets of the world, the progress of California seems to be well assured for many years to come.

PAY-DAY. In England a slight change in the time of paying workingmen has been found to cause a very striking change in their habits. When men are paid off on Saturday, they are tempted by thirtysix hours of leisure and a pocketful of money. Many of them cannot stand the temptation. They go off on a spree, do not return to work until Tuesday or Wednesday, and are then so palsied by their excesses that they are half orthless for twenty-four hours more. Meanwhile their wives and children get along as they can. Making Monday pay-day removes these mptations to a great extent. The men know that their work will be waiting for them the next morning. They are apt to pay their bills, give some money to their toiling wives, and return soberly to their tasks. Experience has proved this. Some of the largest firms in England have made this change in time. They all express their great satisfaction with the result. M. Godin, of Guise, France, the inventor of the Phalanstery," or workingman's home, which is described so onthusiastically in the singularlyunequal novel of "Papa's Own Girl," pays 1 employes at different times. They are divided into three sections. The first is paid off o Tuesday, the second on Thursday, the third on Saturday. Thus, whenever men get their wages the moral example of their fellows' working steadily on prevents their wasting their fron ey in dissipation. Since the adoption of this plan drunkenness has decreased one-half among M

Godin's workmen. Experiments like these are very easy to try Any large employer in this city can pay his men on any day of the week that suits him. The trouble involved in the change would be felt only at first, and would be very slight then. It would be repaid many times over if it resulted in checking dissipation and promoting steady work. A report of one such successful exper ment would advertise the firm that made it very widely. The English concerns which have given or sold their employes shares in the business have in many cases had that business greatly increased by the enormous gratuitou advertisement they have received from the public press. American employers apparently cannot be expected to do much for their men, bu perhaps some slight effort. like that of changing the pay-day, which would cost them nothing at all and might yield good dividends, would be possible for them.

Obloquy has followed law steadily. The non-legal mind has relieved itself by calling the advocate a cormorant, an oppressor of the widow and despoiler of the orphan, a man ready to sell

THE LAWYER IN GOVERNMENT.

himself to defend any wrong, etc., etc. A Roman Catholic Council held at Amalfi decreed that no lawyer could enter Heaven. The solitary lawyer who is a canonized saint of that Church serves, like an exception to a rule, as an oppor tunity for an attack upon his like. The service sacred to his day contains the passage: "Advo satur, et non latro,-mirabile dictu!"-"A lav yer and not a thief, -wonderful to say!" Such prejudice has shown itself from the time when he profession began to exist down to-day The vulgar abuse of lawyers which is con sined in an essay in one of the Illinois State reports for this year is but an echo of the scurrility that has preceded no lie very deep. A lawyer's success necessarily involves somebody else's immediate discomfiture The beaten party is touched in his most sensitive point, -his pocket-book. It, as the proverb has it, the road to a man's heart is through his stomach, the road to his passions is through his purse. Touch that, and he is angry at once. His wrath finds an easy vent in abuse of the man who has championed the victorious cause of his opponent. The necessary delay, and cost, and mystery of the law, all make it repugnant to the average man. Even if his rights are clear, he must, if he goes to law, pay for getting them, and wait for them, and finally obtain them by various mysterious processes, all of which he thinks are

cumbersome and substantially useless, and some

of which, sanctioned only by age, are so. Yet, notwithstanding all these disadvantages lawyers play a very prominent part in our politics. To do so, they must get votes. They do get them, from the very men who are so wrathful at law in the abstract. Its concrete form in one of its votaries, with a suggestion of possible post-offices about him, may account for part of this inconsistency, but not for all. There is a common belief that lawyers are less prominent in politics than they used to be. Its truth is doubtful. It is mentioned as something remarkable that of the 1,024 graduates of the Litchfield (Conn.) Law School from 1784 to 1833, when this school was the best in the country fifteen were United States Sepators, five Cabinot officers, ten Governors of States, and fifty members of Congress. Yet the Senate, the House, the Cabinet, and the Gubernatorial chairs of the country were probably no fuller of lawyers then than now, when 49 of 74 Senators and 188 out of 292 Congressmen, and at least half the Cabi-net and a multitude of Governors, have either studied or practiced law. It is but natural that this should be the state of things, Studying law is the best possible training for making them. The eternal fitness of things conquers the temporary passions of the people, and lawyers go to Congress and the Legislature. Their position as nominal officials of the Government, which has its laws administered by the Bar in conjunction with the Bench, is a great assistance to their po-litical aspirations. Their constant intercours with all sorts of men, good, bad, and indifferent smart, stupid, and commonplace, gives them knowledge of the world that is of wondrous service. And the constant contact with men who yer that precions celf-confidence that tells in every walk of life, making a Napoleon, or a Brigham Young, or an Abraham Lincoln, ac-cording to the material it has to work upon. It is not probable that these causes, all of which are inherent in the nature of the profes-

sion, will cease to conquer popular prejudice in eion, will cease to conquer popular prejudice in the future as they have in the past. Our polit-ical destinies will still be guided in great part by minds trained in legal learning. It is important, then, that that training should be thorough, since Blackstone and Chitty are to be the pri-mary text-books to that wider science of politics which contains within its ample scope the science of law. It is well that Illinois has implesed the

financially embarrassed. The Bulletin asserts Eastern States in throwing safeguards around her Bar, in order to prevent the entrance of the makilled. It would be better still if President Woolsey's splendid picture of the law-school of

the future could be fulfilled. He says:

Let the school, then, be regarded no longer as simply the place for training men to plead causes, to give advice to chemts, to defend criminals; but let it be regarded as the place of instruction in all sound learning relating to the foundations of justice, the history of law, the doctrine of government, to all those branches of knowledge which the most finished statesman and legislator ought to know. First of all I would have the training essential to the lawyer by profession as complete and thorough as possible. Let that be still the main thing, and let the examinations together with appropriate theses be a proof that every graduate has fairly earned his degrees. But with this let there be ample opportunity for those who wish the aid of teachers in studying the Constitution and political history of our country to pursue their studies in a special course by the side of or after the preparation for the Bar. Let the law of nations, the doctrine of finance and taxation, the general doctrine of rights and the State, the relation of politics and morals, be within the reach of such as wish to prepare themselves for public life, and of those young men of wealth, of whom there is an increasing number, who wish to cultivate themselves and take their appropriate place of influence in society. Let there be the amplest opportunity for the study of English institutions, even far back into the middle ages, for that of Roman history and Roman law, for that of comparative legislation, and even for less immediately practical subjects, such as feudal and canon law. Let the plan of the library be expanded, so that it shall furnish the best books on all branches and topics connected with

Legislature have been made to this time:

18. Will County: Independent Reform—Senator,
J. D. Fraser, of Homer. Representatives, William
Mooney, of Braidwood; H. H. Stassen, of Green
Garden, Republican—Senator, Albert O. Marshall, of
Joilet, Representatives, Amoe Savage, of Homer; L.
H. Goodrich, of Braidwood.

16. Iroquois and Kankakse Counties: Independent
Reform—William Cooper, of Bourbonnais; George
Parkor, of Waiseks.

28. McLean County: Independent Reform—Representative, Thomas P. Rogers, of Bloomington,
36. Brown, Cass. Mason, and Menard Counties:
Democratic—Representatives, Albert G. Nancs, of
Menard County; John W. Pugh, of Mason County,
37. Adams County: Independent Reform—Senator,
38. McCanton M. Prugh, of Mason County.
37. Adams County: Independent Reform—Senator,
38. McCanton M. Prugh, of Mason County.
37. Adams County: Independent Reform—Senator,

37. Adams County: Independent Reform—sensor, Robert Rankin, of Fall Creek. Representative, James Shinn, of Melrose. 41. Madison County: Independent Reform—Sen-ator, Daniel B. Gillham, of Atton. Representatives, Theodore Miller, of St. Jacobs; John A. Prickett, of

There are fifty-one districts, each entitled to

There are fifty-one districts, each entitled to one Senator and three Representatives. Senators for the even-numbered districts hold over. Senators elected this year (in the odd-numbered districts) serve four years. For Representatives, nominations are made in each district of one, two, or three persons, according as parties may calculate their ability to elect under the sumulative plan of voting.

Nominations for the Legislature will not begin

to be active until after the 1st of September.

The newspaper wood-cut is not usually marvel of pictorial art. The war-map has a suspicious resemblance to a moldy sponge, while many scute persons would take oath that street diagrams are usually printed with the assistance of the wafile-man. The Ross abduction case in of the waffle-man. The Ross abduction case in Philadelphia has given a terrific impulse to this branch of journalistic industry. One New York paper published a portrait of the missing boy which would have been an excellent likeness but for the following facts: It was originally made from a photograph of the subject's brother, suffered tortures in the sterrotyping-room, and finally came out with stereotyping-room, and finally came out with a ple-bald complexion. A Philadelphia newspaper came nearer the mark. It showed an ad-niring world a wood-cus taken from a photograph of the missing boy at the age of 2 years. Even this enterprise could hardly be called suc-Even this enterprise could hardly be called successful, insenuch as the wood-out did not look like the photograph, and the photograph bore no resemblance to the boy. No picture has been given yet of the buggy in which he was abducted, but a beer-barrel would come out sufficiently clearly to be useful. With these extraneous aids of pie-bald countenances and unlike likenesses which they have gratuitously furnished the police, the Eastern press feel themselves fully justified in abusing the officers for their want of success in regaining the child.

do me the favor to say that the reported interview in the Chicago Times, in its issue of the 6th visw in the Chicago Times, in its issue of the 6th inst., is wholly a fabrication." On the same day Mrs. Power writes: "The Times' report, on Tuesday, of an interview with me about the Beecher-Tilton affair, is glaringly incorrect. Many of the statements were not mine at all, and what I did say was made to convey an impression wholly different from that intended." These are only two instances out of many showing the manner in which that unscrupulous sheet manufactures news. The only point of interest to the public, however, is whether the editor of the Times does this because he cannot help it, or whether it is the work of some mendacious organization in the spiritual world acting through him.

There are probably but two persons in this country who would like to meet the shade of the late Gordon Gordon to tell him that they had found him out, and had a miserably low opinion of him. These persons were the ignoble defunct's attorneys. Just previous to his dramatic and fraudulent dismission to the other world, he had instructed them to commence proceedings against all parties who participated in his illegal arrest a year ago. There must have been many such, for the lawyers drew up a printed circular and mailed a large number of copies round the country. Whether he had a case or not does not matter, They thought he had, and would have made a good thing out of he. This base

A schoolmaster was on trial recently at the Nottingham (England) Assizes, charged with obtaining money under false pretenses, by assuming the identity of a certified schoolmaster some time deceased. The case having been summed up, the jury found that "the man has the commend him to done wrong, but the jury recommend him to mercy." The Judge wished to know whether mercy." The Judge wished to know whether the jury found the prisoner guilty or not guilty. Once more the jury deliberated, and returned the second time, saying upon their caths that he was "not guilty, but we recommend him to mercy." The historian gravely adds that there were some who laughed at this unique declaration. Those jurors could not have prejudiced their minds by reading.

NOTES AND OPINION.

Franklin Blades, a well-known citizen and prominent Republican of Iroquois County, pub-ishes a long letter, headed "Some Plain Words,"

procise course by the side of refer the preparation for the Base. Let the he or autions, the general doctring of rights and Basia, the relation of politics and rights of the state of the

sented outside of Democracy, but forever lest as long as they are presented by Democracy.—

Murphysboro (IL.) Indepndent.

—Who is there that believes we can endure another decade of shinplaster money, or legalized robbery of the producing classes by high tariffs, or waste of the public domain in land. grains to corporations, or concentration of wealth and power in favored classes and corporations, or the violent usurpations of authority at Washington, that have signalized the career of the Republican party? Way, then, should there be antagonism or misunderstanding between the opponents of such a policy and such a regime?

In this State, and wherever the right of suffrage is not violated by Federal interference, such a union can be consummated upon the basis of principles set forth in the call for the 26th of August Convention. And politicians, Republican or Democratic, should not be encouraged in their schemes to prevent such a union. Failure to concentrate the elements of oppositions to Grant and his followers, new, means another series of Republican triumphs and a prolongation of the ers of official corruption and official tyramy. Democrats cannot afford to aid or anet say movaments that invite such a calamity, and ought to have absolutely nothing to do with them.—Quincy (III.) Herald.

—We do not know that the boys will rally as they should to the true-tube blast of McCormick's bugle. How can we know? The times are out of jount; the public judgment has been perverted; the people have been long wanisering in dangerous political paths; they are as liable to continue in wrong-doing as to reformmore liable. Therefore we do not know that the bugle-blast of McCormick will now have the desired effect; but it will have in time.

All that is now necessary is for the Call men to prece forward in the right direction, and keep pressing forward. Their ultimatum has been delivered: they must not yield one jot or one title. "All or nothing; the call or a right," must be their motio.—Carro (III.) Bulletin.—If the Democratic Convention of this State menuivocally deciares in favor of hard money, free trade, States' rights, and people's r

LIFE INSURANCE The Last Report of the Andler State. Condition of the Various Chicago

Companies.

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1200

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EXPENDITUE

The total expendetures of each cot as follows: Chicago, \$141,095.81, of 685.20 were for agental commissions 486.43 for aniaries and other charge and employes. Mutual: Total, commissions, \$28,795.66; salaries, Protection: Total, \$420,897.87; c \$198,576.71; salaries, \$21,509.31.

708, 576.71; salaries, sal

over liabilities, on the 31st day ber, 1873; and the aggregate amoun and expenditures, and income or tures, for the year ending Dec. 31, life and accident companies doing

828213

The Business Done in Illinois

The last part of the sixth annual report of the Auditor of State, embrace ments relative to life and socident is has been received, and from it the facts and figures are extracted, chief PUPTY-TWO COMPANIE

splied with the insurance laws of the and were authorized to transact business during the current year; twelve did not—the feta-national and National, of Chicago, being the only delinvuent Illinois companies. A bill was filled against the latter on the 9th of January in the Circuit Court of Cook Court forth that the institution was and praying that a Receiver be appoin Haves was delegated by the court, and possession of the office and books of pany, found it hopelessly insolvent. The St. Louis Mutual Life.

pany, which ceased business in this year, has been reinsured by the Mount Insurance Company, which also ren Missouri Mutual, of St. Louis.

beld by the St	ate Treasurer for e of this State; a ue of the property	ach Hitel
Same of compan	sy. Kind of sources.	Deposit of
Chicago Life	& Tran. Co, stock	1,500
agazuto bes	Total	\$202,200 \$
International Lif	THE RESERVE OF THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TWO IS NOT THE OWNER.	\$120,400
Mutual Life Mutual Life Mutual Life Mutual Life	Morigages	\$ 58,000 g 11,000 24,500
our nemiliar	Total	_
Protection Life Protection Life	Mortgages Trust deeds Bank stock	\$ 40,000 \$ 59,000 1 30,000
majf eminimons	Total	\$120,000 35
ACCESTANT POTIBLE PRINCE	and the second second second	\$100,000 \$1
Safety Deposit Lif Safety Deposit Lif Safety Deposit Lif	e Trust deeds	The Park Street
exacting atomatic	Total	\$100,445 (8)
Teutonia Life Teutonia Life Teutonia Lafe	U. S. bonds	
ol stantal mis y	Total	102,484
Great Western Life	Trust doods 3	700 \$
Lincoln Life	Bank stock \$	100,000 \$1

net value of all the empits the net value of all the out-policies on the 31st December, 1873, life insurance company of Chicago, to putation thereof made at a per cent; and "Actuaries" rate of mortality; amount of net assets or actual reserve; ratso of unpaid to paid premiums: | SERARS

90,197,100 200,50 903,800,00 200,71 90,600,00 127,91	5 200,137,70 200,880,023 150, 60,680,00 127,731.63 110, 60,680,00 127,731.63 110, 110,040,070,00 200,087,77, 600,00
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Six Illinois companies 3 Porty-four companies of 342,310,166,23 Subjoined is a detailed statement of the BUNKERS DONE
by Chicago companies during the year cading 

Total Habilities and
Surplus III. INCOME.
Six Illinois companies \$ 2,285,782.58
Forty-four companies of other States III,420,285.15

Total income

IV. EXPENDITURES.
In Illinois companies. 3 605,608.13
Poty-for Prompanies of
Substitutes. 32,190,903.05

PACIFIC COAST ITEMS.

Sar Francisco, Aug. 7.—Michael seed the California Pacific Railroad litton 8. Latham, and others, 70,000,000 on account of alleged transactions in the disposition to the bonds and stock.

Tarmers show a disposition to hold pain for better prices. The Grange in this movement. The consequence is wheat is loading here for foreign has present time.

CO-OPERATIVE INSURANC Curants, O., Aug. 7.—Repress various mutual-protection ass organized under the law of Al for doing a co-operative insurance blue to day to consult as to their find the world the recent decision of the General as to the legal status of the long. The meeting resouved to make main their position and continues.

CABLE CONGRATULATION the Argentine Republic, congratuation of the Argentine Republic, congratuation the laying of the submitted Blaces his country "at the guinest States"

HAVEMEYER'S CASE. Rry Tone, Aug. 7.—It is stated to the first as good authority that General an investigation of the charge accordant against kayor Haven adducted by the State's Attorney-G FE INSURANCE. Report of the Auditor State. of the Various Chicago Companies. usiness Done in Illinois. t of the sixth annual insurance auditor of State, embracing state to life and accident insurance, wed, and from it the subjoined es are extracted, chiefly relative apanies. apanies.

DITI-TWO COMPANIES
the insurance laws of the State,
wrized to transact business during
ear; twelve did not,—the InterNational, of Chicago, being the
t Illinois companies. A bill was
e latter on the 9th of January in
ourt of Cook County, setting
the institution was insolvent,
at a Receiver be appointed. Kirk
segated by the court, and on taking
the office and books of the Combopelessly insolvent, with cone of improper management,
its Mutual Life-Insurance Comased business in this State lais
tensured by the Mound City Lifespany, which also reinsured the
al. of St. Louis.

I table shows the table shows the and or securities
the Treasurer for each life-inerge
of this State; also the deposit
as of the property; \$ 58,000 \$159,750 11,000 22,530 24,500 37,622 14,550 14,550 \$108,050 \$224,422 \$ 40,000 \$700,000 56,000 127,275 80,000 30,000 \$129,000 \$257,875 \$100,000 \$225,000 700 \$ 3,000 t value of all the outstanding alst December. 1873, of each sompany of Chicago, the commade at 4 per cent interest, " rate of mortality; also the seets or actual reserve; and the opaid premiums: er amulmord etailed statement of the ies during the year ending 300 No. A mount.

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E 88888 5 21 100 00 100 we super Series on an analysis of the series of the s \$83: 23 44,500,00 10,000,00 640,942,13 6,600,00 67,502,30 Lat entate even-ed by the Com-\$ 136,686,00 170,045.64 2,700.00 01,001.88 182581 -Marcher admitt-. 500.00 . 573.13 . 584.96 . 560.80 . 574.81 . 105.13 3,236 3,236 3,236 338 742 718 718 718 , 553 553

8 288 88 \$39, 186, 7,883, 81,646, 13,329, us passo 1 38: 33: 1200 F | 828529 mort beotsos mort bastassi 1174 PA Total in come Sangar EXPENDITURES.

Tal. \$565,118.79; commissions. \$98,290.51; shirts. \$119,280.79. Safety Deposit: Total. \$8.376.01; commissions. \$1,210.16; salaries. \$11,40.22. Tentonia: Total. \$158,185.01; samissions. \$12,463.84; salaries. \$42,767.40. The following table shows the aggregate segment of seases and limitities. and surrous. ment of assets and liabilities, and surplus we liabilities, on the 31st day of Decem-ls, 1873; and the aggregate amount of income expenditures, and income over expendi-tures, for the year ending Dec. 81, 1873, of the the state of accident companies doing business in It Illinois companies 5 3,833,328,26
hip-four companies of the States 342,310,166,23 

in the first service of the fi 1,542,160,49 Tool income

IV. EXPENDITURES.
It lines companies. 3 605,668.13
Explor r companies of 32,199,903.65
Size blates. 22,199,903.65 o accident compa-

Total expenditures...
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ed under the law of April 20, 1872 in a so-operative insurance business, met a so-operative insurance business, met so their future action we of the recent decision of the Attorney-das to the legal satus of these organiza-. The meeting resolved to make a contest in their position and continue to do business.

CABLE CONGRATULATIONS. Scrow, Aug. 7.—President Sarmiento, rentine Republic, congratulates President on the laying of the submarine cable, aces his country "at the gates of the lates."

Tour, Aug. 7.—It is stated on what is good authority that Gov. Dix has in investigation of the charges of official carries happened against happen Havemeyer, so be to be the state's Attorney-General.

POLITICAL

Reply of the Hon. Dan Voorhees to Senator Morton.

He Tears the Senator's Argument in Pieces.

Complete Success of the Democrat in North Carolina.

A Gain of Two Congressmen and Twenty Members of the Legislature.

Wake County Democratic for the First Time in Fourteen Years.

The Republican Convention Louisiana --- Miscellaneous.

The Tall Sycamore of the Wabash Re-

plies to Morton.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Trioune.
TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Aug. 7.—The audience that assembled at the Opera-House this evening to hear the Hon. D. W. Voorhees answer the speech of Morton was about the same as that which listened to the Senator. Col. Hudson introduced the speaker, and Mr. Voorhees was re-

ceived with applause.
In answer to Mr. Morton's charge that the Democratic party was inharmonious on the cur-Democratic party was inharmonious on the currency question, he admitted the truthfulness of the charge, and, to offset it, said the same difference of opinion existed in the Radical party, although in a more aggravated form. The Senator, he said, had been most severely criticised by the press of his own party, and would not be welcome to speak upon the subject to the Republicians of the New England States. The Senator attempted a revolt against the monopolists last section, was at first successful, and then INGLORIOUSLY DEFEATED.

INGLORIOUSLY DEFEATED,

The Senator attempted a revolt against the monopolists last session, was at first successful, and then

INGLORIOUSLY DEFEATED,
this section joining in with the enemy in consequence of his defeat and submission. He was now involved in an inconsistercy which destroyed his effectiveness. He appeared now, against his conscience, as the apologist for the attempt to increase the currency, rather than the defender of the best political act of his life.

Mr Voorhees arraigned Mr. Morton in argument against himself on the 5-20 bond question. He showed that the Senator recently held that the original contract called for the payment of the 5-20 bonds in greenbacks; that he argued upon the passage of the Gold bill in 1869, that that action should not change the original contract. The speaker elacorated upon the 5-20 bond business, making the usual argument in favor of their payment in greenbacks. He did not believe the power of Congress so limited that it was impotent to fulfill its own enactments.

THE FOWER TO MAKE MONEY.

The United States Supreme Court had decided that Congress had the constitutional power to issue paper currency and make it a legal-tender. The power of Congress being concead, its exercises should follow in the fulfillment of its promises to pay in that ki, lor money. The idea that the Government had the constitutional power to make a contract in behalf of the people with public creditors, and yet was destitute of the constitutional power to carry out the terms of the constitutions and vet was destitute of the constitutions and were carry out the terms of the constitutions and used in payment of the bonds under consideration. From what he had already said, his views in regard to a return to specie payment might be easily anticipated. When the debts which were contracted, as they had seen, to be paid in paper, shall have been discharged, and the business interests of the laboring masses demanded it, then would be the proper time for specie payment, and not before, and was cheaply put in circulation, and

There was much talk in regard to a system or exports and imports by which we might procure and retain a sufficient amount of gold to redeem our circulation and pay everything in specie. This was a delusion and a snare, and misled the people with words without meaning.

VOORBEES AS A STATISTICIAN.

our circulation and pay everything in specie. This was a delusion and a snare, and misled the people with words without meaning.

There never had been, and never would be, a circulating medium in a commercial and agricultural nation based on a sufficiency of gold and silver to redeem more than \$1 of it in \$3. The actual redemption of a paper currency in the precious metals never had taken and never would take place. It was a theory in finance proclaimed to give confidence; if the confidence should arise from any other source, the same end would be accomplished. Gold had no more intrinsic value than any other kind of matter. It was worth to a man only what it would buy for him; it was the purchasing power of a commedity which gave its value, and this paper might have as well as gold. It was the stamp of the Government which gave the currency to both.

The speaker, in demanding an increase of circulation, said that American history showed no other Administration so sutservient to the power of money as the present. He spoke not now of its low uses in bricary and corruption, but of that power which aggregated capital had always sought to exercise in its own favor. What single demand of the capitalist had this Administration denied? Not one. The demand had been made, as he had shown, to forge a new meaning on the face of the contract capating our public debt, and it was granted before the present Administration was a month old, thereby adding unlawfully more than \$500,000,000 to our lawful debt. In the midst of unparalleled financial distress last winter, the capital and monopolies of the country had demanded the passage of a bill in which it was olaimed there were some elements of popular relief, and the head of the Republican organization, the Republican President, promptly acceded to the demand.

A MUNDARD SIMMLAR CONCESSIONS

might be enumerated without a single denial of such demands. What had the people, therefore, of any party or organization, to hope for from the party now in power? It belonged to the bondho

revived as the parence issue, Mr. Voorhees argued against probibition under the guise of local option, and favored the license system.

On the question of civil rights, he argued against the passage of the Senate bill, and assalled the Republican party for not recognizing the rights of the more intelligent Chinese.

In answering the statement of Senator Morton that the Republican party discovered and brought its corruptionists to punishment, he denied that they did.

Congressional Nominations. BYTER IOWA DISTRICT—ANTI-MONOPOLY.
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

BYTER LARE, Is., Aug. 7.—The Anti-Monopoly
Conventiou of the Ninth Congressional District
of Iowa was held in this city to-day. The Convention was a large one, most of the counties in the district being represented. The platform of the Anti-Monopoly State Convention was adopted as the sentiment of the Convention. Judge C. E. Whiting, of Monons County, was nominated on the first ballot, and the nomination was made unanimous. Though several candidates were in the field, and the canvass was quite spirited before the ballot was taken, the utmost harmony prevailed after the nomination. Hearty support was given Judge Whiting from all sides, and, from present appearances, he will be the next Congressman from this district.

FIRST VIRGINIA DISTRICT-CONSERVATIVE.

RICHMOND, Va. Aug. 9.—The Conservatives of the First District to-day nominated Beverly R. Douglass, of King William County, for Congress, on the tenth ballot. His principal opponent was Gen. A. T. Beale.

North Carolina Election

RALEIOH, N. C., Aug. 7.—Large Democratic gains are reported from every section. Wake County has gone Democratic by a gain of some 600 votes. The State has gone largely Democratic, with almost a certainty of seven out of eight Congressional Districts. The Legislature will be largely Democratic. There is great rejoicing and much enthusiasm among the Conservatives. Business is generally suspended, every one being eager to obtain the latest news. Raleion, N. C., Aug. 7.—Democratic gains are reported from every quarter. The State is Democratic by from 10,000 to 20,000 majority. Seven Democratic Congressemen out of eight have been elected. There is a Democratic gain of some twenty in the Legislature. There has been great rejoicing in the city, public speaking in the streets throughout the day, and booming of cannon. This county is Democratic for the first time in fourteen years.

Wilminoton, N. C., Aug. 7.—The returns received to-day from all over the State like a whirlwind. The Legislature is Conservative by a largely increased majority. In this—the Fourth Judicial Districe, the majority for McKay (Conservative) will probably reach 500 or 700. Returns now coming are all one way. It is impossible to estimate correctly the majority for the State licket, but it will probably reach 10,000.

The Tennessee County Elections.

The Tennessee County Elections.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Aug. 7.—The Conservative victory, yesterday, was much larger than was supposed by their most sanguine supporters, the Conservatives having carried every ward in the city except the Fifth, which only gave a majority of 29 for 'he Republicaris. The Conservative majority in the city is 3,593, and the total vote over 10,000, or about 2,000 more than the ordinary vote. This is accounted for on the ground of hostility to the Civil-Rights bill, and mixed schools, on the part of the whites. The fact is worthy of mention that business was almost enschools, on the part of the whites. The fact is worthy of mention that business was almost entirely suspended, and all went to the polis, while the Jews, who rarely vote, were enthused in behalf of A. E. Fankiand, the yellow-fever hero, who was a candidate for the lucrative and important office of Tax-Collector, and regarded as a representative man of their race, and turned out en masse and worked for his election. The Conservative majority in the county will be over 4,000.

Conservative majority in the county will be over 4,000.

AT MASHVILLE.

FASHVILLE. Teum., Aug. 7.—Every ward and all the districts, except the Thirteenth and Twentieth, have made official returns. The regular Democratic ticket is elected by majorities ranging from 2,000 to 3,000. Judge Cooper, for Chancellor, over O'Brien, 3,250; over O'Brien and McLain together, 392. The two districts to be heard from will not change the result either way over 100. The result throughout the State, so far as heard from, is that the Democrats have swept the State and elected their candidates in every county. Knox County goes Democratic by from 300 to 900 majority.

MEMPHIS, Aug. 6.—A dispatch received here tonight from George Mathes, editor of the Falcon, at Somerville, Tenn., states: "We are in the midst of a riot. Two men were killed about 1 o'clock, and the negroes are marching into town from the country. Send us 300 aimed men."

The dispatch caused intense excitement. A great crowd collected around the telegraph-office in quest of news; but, there being no telegraph, office nearer Somerville than Moscow, 18 miles distant, nothing further can be learned. Portions of two militia companies and a number of volunteers leave on a special train at 8 o'clock for Somerville.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Aug. 7.—The Appeal's special from Mason's Depot to-night says: "A redial from Mason's Depot to-n

volunteers leave on a special train at 8 o'clock for Somerville.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Aug. 7.—The Appeal's special from Mason's Depot to-night says: "A report was received here late this afternoon of fighting at Somerville. The town is in arms. Great excitement prevails. The riot is said to have started with a difficulty between Oscar Furton and Paul Reeves, in which Reeves was killed. Burton was immediately shot and killed by Reeves' brother. a Radical candidate for Sheriff, which was followed by some one killing Reeves. At last account the fight was still going on.

OTHER REPORTS.

MEMPHIS, Aug. 7.—Reports from Tipton, Fayette, Henderson, and McNary, state that these counties have gone Democratic. In the Brownsville District, Livingston, De mocrat, is elected Chancellor by 4,000 majority.

Anti-Monopolist Judicial Convention
in Lown.

Special Dispates to the Chicago Tribune.
BURLINGTON, Ia., Aug 7.—The Anti-Monopoly
Judicial Convention of this district was held in
this city to-day. Delegates were present from
Lee, Des Molices, Louiss, and Henry Counties.
A resolution indorsing the Hon. P. Henry
Smyth, for District Judge was unanimously
adopted. Judge Smyth is the present incumbent,
and will run as an independent candidate, being
supported by both parties. The Hon. D. N.
Sprague, of Lee County, was nominated for District-Attorney by acciamation. Mr. Sprague has
filled that office for several years past, and will
certainly be re-elected. The Republican Judicial
Convention will be held here next Tuseday.

No Politician Need Apply.

Spicial Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

JACKSONVILLE, Ill., Aug. 7.—The Lynnville
Farmers' and Mechanics' Club have passed a
resolution declaring that none but members of
Farmers' Clubs and Grangers should be permitted to participate in the County Convention
of the Ludependent Reform party, to be held
here, Aug. 15, to select delegates to the Congressional District Convention, as there is no
safety for the Farmers' Movement if politicians
are permitted to dictate their policy and nominate their candidates.

The Indignant Democrats of Quincy. The Indignant Democrats of Quincy.

Special Depatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

QUINCY, Ill., Aug. 7.—The revolt of the Democratic representationists in this city waxes furious, and seems likely to become general in this vicinity. The meeting to-morrow night will, no doubt, be a big one, and something lively is anticipated. Col. Richardson, among other things, will undertake to show how the Central Committee came to meet in Chicago, who engineered the thing, and why Democrats should refuse to indorse the doings of the Committee, and especially the financial plank of the platform.

Louisiana Politics.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 7.—The Republican State Convention adopted the report of the Committee on Credentials, easting both the Pinchback and Packard delegates from the Tenth Ward. Packard was elected President, receiving 122 votes to Pinchback's 44. The Convention completed its permanent organization and adjourned until tomorroy.

morrow. J. H. Sypher was renominated for Congress in the First District. The Second Ward Congressional District Convention met, and, after a few ballots, adjourned. Judge Dib-

The Sixth District Convention meets in the morning.

The Fifth District Convention will meet at Dethi, Aug. 11.

The Conservative State Convention meets at Baton Rouge Aug. 24.

Delegates from the Third Congressional District met this morning and renominated the Hon. C. B. Darrall for Congress, for his fourth term, by acclamation. This is one of the strongest Republican districts. Darrall was returned by both Boards at the last election.

In redistricting the State for Congressmen this district has been enlarged to include more Republican votes.

In redistricting the State for Congressmen this district has been enlarged to include more Republican votes.

The advocacy of the Fort St. Phillip Canal is Gen Sypher's strong card.

The Second District Convention nominated Henry C. Dibble for Congress in place of Gen. L. A. Peidon, whose authorship of the Carpenter New Election bill was arged against his renomination by the Rerublicans.

There remains two Congressional Districts to be nominated for. The Sixth, a new district made out of largely Democratic parishes, and the Fifth District, represented in the last Congress by the Hon. Frank Morey, who is now running against Dubulet, the present incumbent for State Treasurer. As Morey will be supported by the Kellogy-Packard wing, he will doubtless receive the nomination.

—The Sacramento Union states that Senator Stewart declares "that he positively is not a candidate for re-election," and the Virginia City (Nevada) Enterprise side: "After putting in an appearance in behalf of the Republican party in this State some time during the coming canvass, he will locate in Washington and resume the practice of his profession."

BEECHER--TILTON

(Continued from the First Page.)

other people, as many women as men." The telegram continues: "When she spoke of her 'sin' in the Schobarie letter, she meant that she had done Tilton a wrong in taking any one else in his place in any way, though she did not know but she would do the same thing again, because it had been so much to her soul. Q.—'Taking any one else in what way?' A.—'I do not think, if I had known as much as I do now of Tilton, that I should ever have encouraged Mr. Beecher's acquaintance. I think I did wrong in doing it, insamneh as it hurt Theodore. I do not know as I can make myself understood; but do you know what I mean when I say that I was aroused in myself; that I had a self-assertion which I sever knew before with Theodore? There was always a damper between me and Mr. Beecher. With Mr. Beecher I had a consciousness of being more; he appreciated me as Theodore did not; I felt another woman; I felt that he respected me. I think Theodore never saw in me what Mr. Beecher did.'... Witness said the sin she spoke of was nothing more than giving to another what was due to her husband,—that which he did not bring out, however. Did not feel now that there was any great ain about it. The sin was, that she hurt her husband,—that which he did not bring out, however. Did not feel now that there was any great ain about it. The sine was, that she hurt her husband's pride by allowing any one else to enter into her life at all. The wifely feeling she gave to ner husband was rure. She gave Mr. Beecher nothing more than confidence and respect."

No, Mrs. Tilton,

THIS IS NOT SATISFACTORY!

You have utterly failed to make yourself understood. We utterly fail to comprehend, for example, how something may be a "sin" and a "wrong" to-day which is not a sin and a wrong to-morrow; how a woman can to-day feel "penitence" and ask "pardon" for something committed against her husband in the past, and to-morrow inform us that nothing of the kind was required at all; when she finds it necessary to speak of her "restored" love for her husband to-day, a

"opened her eyes," and yet who tells us tomorrow that she would commit this identical sin
again because it "had been so much to her
soul!"

Well might she imply a doubt when she says:
"Henceforth, if reason remains, you may trust
me implicitly." Reason must indeed have fled her
throne ere Mrs. Tilton could thus have stultified
herself so completely.

Stupefied with asionishment and sheer dismay
among these innumerable and exasperating contradictions, we can but remember that this is the
same woman who wrote to her husband "confossions" of the commission of adultery with
Mr. Beecher at one moment, only to contradict
herself the next, when she happened by chance
to remember that in doing so she "had stabbed
Mr. Beecher!" Her testumony in this matter, so
worded as to shield her paramour,

EXCOMES SIMPLY WORTHLESS,
save and except where fortified by strong circumstantial evidence. And thus we are compelled to declare that everything of the evidence
so far worth regarding at all points unerringly
to the commission of the heinous crime as
charged in the indictment by Theodore Tilton.

Let us now pause a moment to ask, How do
the admissions of Mrs. Tilton in this remarkable leiter corroborate the asseverations of innocence as made in the "statement" of Mr.
Beecher? In addition to the general ples of
"Not Guilty," Mr. Beecher assures us with solem earnestness that airs. Tilton "has been
from childhood under [his] eye, and since reaching womanhood she has had [his] sincer eadmiration and affection." He adds: "I oberish for
her a pure feeling, such as a gentleman might
honorably offer to a Christian woman, and
which she might receive and reciprocate
without moral scruple." Here, then, is a
contradiction. Let us see how Mrs. Tilton
speaks of this "pure feeling which might be
honorably offered to a Christian woman." She
asys: "I see clearly my sun. It was, when I
knew I vas loved to sufferi it o grove to a passion. A virtuous woman should check instantly
an absorbing love." This "pure feeling of Mr.
B

MEMPHIS, Aug. 7.—Reports from Tipton, Fayette, Henderson, and McNary, state that these counties have gone Democratic. In the Brownsville District, Livingston, Democrat, is elected Chancellor by 4,000 majority.

Anti-Monopolist Judicial Convention in Iowa.

Special Dispaten to The Chicago Tribune.

which she did not find in that of her husband; feeling a "self-assertion" with him which she "never felt with Theodore"; feeling a "consciousness of being more" to Mr. Beecher than to Mr. Tilton,—of being "better appreciated" by the passionate love, than by her saddended and justly-suspicious husband. And yet all this, she tells her husband in that damnning letter, "appeared to (her) in such a false light" that she deemed "the love she fell and received could harm no one, not even (him)." She felt a love toward Mr. Beecher, and she received a love from him; yet she regarded at in such a false light that, until June 29, 1871, when she penned her letter, she could see no wrong to her husband in either receiving or reciprocating it. She believed is "cou'd harm no one, not even (him)." And now sne tells the Committee, with a cheerfulness that staggers us, "that she does not know but she would do it again, because it had been so much to her soul."!

A word or two, and we are done. Surely the SYMPARHY OF ALL GENEROUS HEARTS must go forth to this unhappy husband, who stands alone in his desolation, with his household gods shattered around him. By the very magnitude of his misfortune he rises into prominence as the central figure of this Fare-stricken group. Robbed by this false and heartless priest alike of wife and home, of love and honor, of fame and friendship, of reputation and happiness; bereft of all that makes life dear or desirable, of everything which can lend a charm to earth, or that tints with golden rays the desert of Existence,—is it marvel that, in the madness of his cruel agony and despair, the strong man, with one mighty ery to God for vengeance, has seized hold upon the pillars of the Temple of his persecutors, and, having bowed himself unto the earth, with one mighty effort of his giant strength has precipiated it upon their heads, and relevalessly has buried both himself and them in one utter, vast, and irremediable run!

MRS. TILTON AND ANNA DICKINSON.

MRS. TILTON AND ANNA DICKINSON.

The name of Miss Anna Dickinson is now connected with the case. It seems that Mrs. Tilton, in conversation with Miss Dickinson, dilated at

in conversation with Miss Dickinson, dilated at length upon the cruel and abusive treatment she experienced at the hands of her husband, and that she was desirous of procuring a divorce. The very next day Miss Dickinson received the following letter from Mrs. Titton, flatly contradicting what she had said:

Mr Drag Arma: I am afraid you may have gotten the im, reason hast night from something I said that my love for Theodore has grown cold. If I conveyed the impression to you that Theodore was not the most gentle and leving of husbands. I wish to retract it, and ask you not to remember saything I may have said, or not to interpret it that I do not love my husband and he ms. We are devoted to each other. Affectionally yours,

PRESS-COMM\*NT ON MRS. TILTON'S

PRESS-COMMENT ON MRS. TILTON'S

PRESS-COMMENT ON MRS. TILTON'S

EVID NCE.

A WOMAN TO BE PITTED.

From the St. Louis Democrat.

Mrs. Tilton's evidence, now made public, does indeed show that she is a woman almost inconcivably weak. But it nevertheless has the ring of truth, and is, in many respects, so teaching and pathetic that it will arouse a very keen sympathy for her. . . Whatever her fault may be, human puty cannot be denied her when we hear of her dight from home and her rest on the graves of her children. If, neglected and outraged by her husband, passionately loved and improperly solicited by her pastor, this poor woman sammed only in thought and feeling, she deserves something more than pity.

It must be remembered, however, that her statement of the base treatment received from her husband, her utter wretchedness, and her warm appreciation of the tender consideration shown by her pastor, may be entirely true, and yet her denial of any improper conduct may be false. It seems cruel to say it, but in all this cruel business nothing is more clear than that Mrs. Tilton cannot be relied upon to tell the exact ruth. A woman who could under any conceivable circumstances, falsely accuse her much-beloved pastor of infamous proposals, or who would suffer her husband to take her to the house of another woman and say, without question or denial from her. "I have brought Elizabeth to speak for herself whether I have

slandered her," if she had been in no respect guilty, cannot be regarded as a reliable witness in her own detense. Her statement respecting the hrutal conduct of Thion bears all the marks of tinth, and may be believed. The same may be said of her account of the earlier relations between hetself and Mr. Beecher. But it is only too apparent that, after they had become intimats, something occurred which from that time forward made her a worthless witness in any matter concerning that pastor. It may have been only a consciousness of thoughts and feelings which, to her intensely religious nature, seemed more guilty than to others. But, whatever the cause, it is plain that Mr. Beecher, as well as Mr. Thiton, had power to inque her to sign almost anything to avoid the scandal of a full inquiry. She has now thrown herself entirely on the side of Mr. Beecher, and her testimony, so far as it touches the specific charge of improper relations between them, is worthless, for a double reason,—she would naturally defend her own name, and she has proved that outside influence has frequently sufficed to induce her to state untruths.

to state untruths.

Too MUCH TESTIMONY.

From the St. Louis Globe.

When we remember that the proceedings of Mr. Reecher's Committee reveal the direction of very astate legal counsel, we are moved to wonder that they should have encouraged, or even permitted, the excessive volubility of Mrs. Thiton. But as they have permitted ber testimony to go before the public, we are forced to conclude that they were so blinded by zeal as not to see hew fearfully damaging it would be to their client. Even this misdirected and incoherent testimony, if it proves anything at all, proves that Mrs. Tilton persistently, and for years, encouraged attentions from her pastor to which her hasband objected; that she continued seeing Beccher frequently and for purposes which had no connection with pestoral relations, after her husband, under whose roof she was living, had distinctly charged her with having committed adultery with the man whose visits she was receiving. Such an admission is quite as much as one witness ought to make in one day.

Having placed Mr. Beecher in this awkward position, the testimony goes on to involve and confuss the mind in a perplexity of statements as to the marital relations of the winness and her husband. Not only was her devotion to him such that the gushing effusiveness of the letters he was base enough to publish was all too poor to express it, but she yielded to his will with a submission; not only did she endure that he should defile the sanctity of their married life and shame her decency by filling his house with mistresses and consorting with satuteresses when he webt out; not only did she endure that he should defile the sanctity of their married life and shame her decency by filling his house with his induces of his will, she lent herself to the active propagation of lies and alanders, and these against the very man who, of all men in the world was nearer to her than her husband. Is this credible?—and if we cannot believe all of it, how much of it are we to believe? One kernel of evidence amid

swayed her will to the act; but the world is free to object that if her husband had so unusual an influence over her it is incomprehensible that his influence did not suffice to make her forbid the visits of her clerical admirer. Here is where her story breaks down utterly, and if she destroys the value of all her past testimony by avering that she was under such influence that ahe was not responsible for her words or acta, she deprives her testimony of all value hereafter, since she has come under the only influence stronger than the one under which she lent herself to any falsehood or slander that was dictated. She did wrong to leave her husband, for surely she was the only woman in all the world fit to mate with him.

"Carrier Between two MALEPACTORS."

avering that she was under such infinite that she was not responsible for her words or acta, ahe deprives her testimony of all value hereafter, since ahe has come under the only influence stronger than the one under which she lent herself to any falsehood or slander that was dictated. She did wrong to leave her husband, for surely she was the only woman in all the world fit to mate with him.

"CEUCLYLED RETWERN TWO MALEFACTORS."

From the 'L. Louis Republican."

The statements of Mrs. Tilton will merely turn public attention from the verdict already made up against Beecher to another verdict that will not be allowly made or lightly pronounced against Tilton. But it will hardly shake the public belief in the guilt of Beecher. It will, rather, present him in a stronger light of culpability, because, affording as it does an insight into domestic woes that beset Mrs. Tilton, it will carry into conviction what has been only a suspicion, to wit.: That Beecher took advantage of the wrongs Mrs. Tilton already endured to wrong her still more grievously and arreparably.

Here is a woman of acknowledged sensitiveness upon all the high moral points,—a literary critic, a Christian exempiar, stately and dignified, one who, as shown by her testimony, is more than ordinarily acute. She owns that she

there is a woman of acknowledged sensitive is easy upon all the high moral points,—a literary critic, a Christian exempiar, stately and dignified, one who, as shown by her testimony, is more than ordinarily souts. She own that she is over Beecher, she declares her love was pure and book more than ordinarily souts. She own that she is over Beecher, she declares her love was pure and book more than who has treated her so carely, she consents to copy and make as her own a statement that her beloved pastor had offered dishonorable proposals to her, which statement she says was false. Where is the other woman of the characteristics attributed to Mrs. Thitou who would behave so infamously towards herself, under any citoumstances?

People have made up their minds to a great extent—in this part of the world at least—that Beccher won the affections of this poor woman away from her hustand, and then debased her. This is the plain Langmark by Mrs. Thion's statement, but what a he axes will be taken as testimony to the facilities which Beecher found ready to his use in accomplishing his purposes. Then people will argue that Mrs. Thion, which is surpressed to him her wifely honor because she loved him better than she did the husband who drove her from his bosom with insults and oppressions, she would also yield up for his sake her womanly truthrilutes to defend him from the sessants of that same under the world to which store the world of the world to which store the proposition of the same based with the sessants of that same based with the same based with the sessants of that same based with the sessants of that same based with the same based with the sessants of that same based with the same based with the

call him a scoundrel.

A WOMAN OF YERY WEAK MIND.

From the Cincinnati Gazette.

The cross-examination of Mrs. Tilton leaves the impression that she is a woman of very weak mind, and that her testimony is of little value. It is somewhat remarkable that Tilton admitted that he made a false statement to shield his wife, and that the wife confessed she wrote out and signed her name to false accusations against Beecher in order to help her husband, and yet, according to the testimony of both, neither had any conndence in the other. As the matter stands, it is a disgusting mess.

QUESTIONS THAT WEILE NOT ASKED.

From the Cincinnon Commercial.

Had Mis. Tilton's testimony been given before a jury instead of a committee strongly sympathising with her, there are two or three questions an average criminal lawyer would have put to the lady, none of which were asked by the Committee. Mrs. Tilton says her husband became suspicious of the nature of the relations she held to bet pastor as long ago as 1865, and elsewhere says she want to her pastor for advice and consolation in her distress; he was, in fact, her spiritual and domestic confidant. Now, it would not have been amiss to have inquired, first, whether she acquasinted Mr. Beecher with the disposition of her husband toward her, and if so, second, whether he continued his visits to the Tilton residence on Livingstone street after be knew that Tilton suspected him of improper intimaces with Mrs. Tilton. But perhaps the Committee reserve those questions to be put to Mr. Beecher when he takes the witness stand.

NEW YORK, Aug. 7.—The Plymouth Church Investigating Committee say several of the minor witnesses who were summoned have declined to testify, and others have as yet given no answer. It is remarked by counsel that a

quested to appear before the Committee who are only expected to furnish unimportant links in the chain of evidence, some of them to supply details concerning the married life of Mr. and Mrs. Tilton, a class of evidence which counsel for Mr. Beacher considers essential to the investigation.

Counsel also say that it is still uncertain whether Mr. Beecher will present a written statement to the Committee or simply submit to an oral examination. He will be governed by the wishes of the Committee. He has not received any summons from them to testify, and the report that he has drawn up a written statement which he will read to the Committee is rather oremature.

which he will read to the Committee is rather premature.

Members of the Committee say that it is IMPOSSIBLE TO TELL.

when the labors of the investigation will be over. It is undecided whether Mr. Beecher will be called Monday evening or later, but it is thought possible that the presentation of Moulton's testimony may suggest the calling of other witnesses afterward.

It is suggested by one of the lawyers employed upon the case that the Committee may conclude that it is inadvisable to present their report for the consideration of Plymouth Church until the return of many who are now away for their summer rest can render a full meeting of the church possible.

PRANK MOULTON.

Mr. Moulton said, yesterday: "I have hitherto endeavored to bring about peace between Messra. Beecher and Tilton, and I shall contains to do so. I hope to remove all misunderstandings and bring the parties to an intelligent realization of self-interest." Moulton has had long consultations with three criminal lawyers and two civil lawyers, as well as Benjamin F. Butler. The result of all these talks is said to be that Mr. Moulton will not be too much of a friend to Tilton to join in his bitterness, or of Mr. Beecher to refuse to tell a fair story.

WHAT TILTON'S COUNSEL SAYS.

Ex-Judge Morris says that the evidence of which he was in presession, and which he was engaged in collecting preparatory to the trial, was the most convincing and conclusive which he bad ever known in any case of law, and, in particular, that Mrs. Tilton's statement concerning her husband's cruelty, and his locking her in her room like a prisoner, and his freezing and starving her, will be shown to be such faction that, if there is any insantly in the family at all, the charge will be shown to be such faction that, if there is any insantly in the family at all, the charge will be shown to be such faction that, if there is any insantly in the family.

The COMMITTER MEETING.

The committee to morrow publishes an interview with the parents of Theodore of Investigation me

THE DENTISTS.

Closing Proceedings in the National

Convention at Detroit.
Special Dispatch to The Cincaco Tribune.
DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 7.—The American Dental Convention to-day heard a paper from Dr. Douglass, of Romeo, Mich., relating an instance in which apparent death followed the administration of anesthetics, and the patient was resusitated by means of a galvanic

patient was resusitated by means of a galvanic battery.

Dr. Stockton, of New Jersey, gave notice of the proposed amendment to the Constitution relative to the election of o fficers.

A generous supply of copies of printed proceedings in past years being in the hands of the Secretary, he was directed to send a copy to any deutist who would pay the postage thereon. The Executive Committee announced the following standing committees:

On Physiology—Drs. N. McQuillen, E. S. Gaylord, J. I. Walker.

Ou Pathology—Drs. H. Judd, L. R. Shepard, J. S. Knapp.

On History and Microscopy—Drs. J. Taft,

By Dr. Judd:

Resolved. That this Association recommend to all local societies the adoption of rules prohibiting their members from taking sindents for a less period than three years, or for such time as will complete a three-year's pupitage.

Dr. Allport gave notice that be would, at the next session of the Association, bring in an amandment to the constitution, requiring that one of the requisites for membership in the Association in any dentist who shall begin practice from and after this time shall be that he be a graduate of a medical or dental college.

A resolution of thanks to the members of the Michigan Dental Association for their efforts in contesting the validity of the Cummings Vulcanite patent passed.

A Committee was appointed to prepare a dreular containing information the public need respecting care of the teeth, and the Committee on Barnum Memorial Fund were granted further time to recort.

Dr. N. S. Dean, of Chicago, read a report of the Committee on Mechanical Dentistry.

The subjects of histology, and microscopy, of therapeutics, and of local societies, were passed.

A CANADIAN SENSATION.

A CANADIAN SENSATION.

QUEBEC, Aug. 7.—Considerable excitement ex ists in the Parish of Bazile. County of Portneauf iets in the Parish of Bazile. Countr of Portneauf, daused by the loccurrence of certain phenomena of nature, consisting of peculiar internal noises and commotion in the earth, as well defined shocks of earthquakes. The noises vary from low, distant mutterings to loud reverberations. On Tuesday the concussions were so violent and threatening that the more immediate residents to the place from which the noises were loudest fied from their homes, and others are preparing to follow. The opinion is divided as to whether fire or water will declare itself. The result is looked for with much trepidation.

VESSELS PASSED PORT HURON.

VESSELS PASSED PORT HURON.

PORT HURON, Aug. T.—Down Schrs Montealm, Montmorency, Clayton Belle; barges Trader, Vanise-bilt, Pringle.

UY—Props Newburg, Brooklyn; stmrs Clinton, Kewsenaw; schrs Ahirs Cobb, Col. Cook, Charite K. Crawford, Samuell L. Mather, Massillion, Extinse.

WIND—North; weather fine.
Four Huron, Mich., Aug. 1—Evening—Down-Props Fountain-City, Montana, Collin Gampbell with City of Painesville. Sea Bird, Charies Kershaw with Fanny Netl, Paucokee; bark Z. Corning.

UF—Props Russi., Japan; schrs Republic, Constantinople, Alice Richards, Netlis Weaver.

WIND—Northeast.

BARLOW'S INDIGO BLUE

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Many who are suffering from the effects of the warm weather and are debilitated, are ad-

the juices of many medicinal berbs, this preparation does not create an appetite for the intoxicating cap. The tion, or from any cause whatever, a wipe-glassful of Sea an appetite for wholesome food. To all who are about leaving their homes, we desire to say that the excellent offects of Dr. Schenck's seasonable remedies, See-Wood Tonic, and Mandrake Pills, are particularly evident when taken by those who are injuriously affected by a change of water and diet. No person should leave home without taking a supply of these safeguards along. For sale by all druggists.

LADIES' UNDERWEAR, &c. STILL GREATER

REDUCTIONS R. H. McDowell & Co.'s,

LADIES' AND GENTS'

URNISHING GOODS, 228 West Madison-st.,

CORNER OF PEORIA. In order to make room for our Autumn and Winter Goods, we have marked down our entire stock LOWE! THAN EVER.

LADIES' UNDERWEAR CORSETS

At prices never yet offered to the public. Suits, Colored Shirts, Morning Wrappers, Shirt Wassin, Boolery, Hoo Shirts, Calicos, Muslim, and Gentz Furnishing Goods at less toan half their value. We call particular attention to a JOB LOT of Ladies' & Gents' Linen Handkerchiefs Our own importation, direct from the manufacture from 19 cents each and upwards—all Linen. No to to show goods.

Store open until 9 o'clock p. m.

pen until 9 o'clock p. m. TO RENT.

The building formerly occupied by us, State and Twentieth-sts., will be completed for a FIRST-CLASS MARKET in September. Floor will be of marble. All fixtures and appliances first-class. Stalls will be rented very low. Apply to FIELD, LEITER & CO., Madison and Mar-

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY

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WILSON BROS.

67 Washington-st., Chicago, And Fourth-st., Pike's Opera House, Cincinnati. SCALES. FAIRBANKS'

SCALES PAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.

\$5 Packages

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY

FOR SALE AT TRIBUNE OFFICE.

Buying.	Sellina.
5-20s of '65-Jan. and July 1164	116%
5-20s of '67-Jan, and July 117%	117%
5-90s of %8-Jan, and July 117%	117%
10-404 113%	113%
United States new 5s, ex int 111%	111%
Gold (full weight)	109%
Gold exchange 109%	109%
Sterling	488@491
Cable transfere	492%
Cook County 7s	Par & hut.
Illinois 10 per cent school-bonds	Par & int.
South Park bonds	95 & int.
South Park bonds	90 & int.
LATEST.	
NEW YORK Ang. 7 Money closed	at 914 .

mouthous carresterate	Compone, Oissessississis
Coupons, 62111%	Coupons, 68
Coupons, '64 118%	New 58
Coupons, 25117	10-408
Coupons, 65, new 116%	Currency 60
BTATE	BONDS.
Missouris 921/	Virginias, old 30
Tennessees, old 77	N. Carolinas, old 18
Teunessees, new 75	N. Carolinas, new 10
Virghnia, new 30	<b>通信证明的基本的证明</b>
STO	CKS.
Canton 50	St. Paul pfd 52%
Western Union Tel., 75%	Wabash 36
Quicksilver 28	Wabash pfd 65
Adams Express 108%	Ft. Wayne 921
Wells, Farge, 73	Terre Haute 7
American Express 60%	Terre Haute pfd 23
U. S. Express 67%	Chicago & Alton 1025
Pacific Mail 46%	Chicago & Alton pfd. 105
New York Central 180%	Ohio & Misssissippi. 243
Erie 32	Cleve., Cin. & Col 60
Erie pfd 47%	Chi., Bur. & Quincy.1051
Harlem	Lake Shore 73
Harlem pfd	Indiana Central 13
Michigan Central 69	Illinois Central 93%
Pittsburg & Ft. W 87	Union Pacific bonds, 84
Norchwestern 37%	Union Pacific stock 295
Northwestern pfd 55%	Central Pacific stock, 90
Rock Island 99%	Boston, Hart. & Erie 14
New Jersey Central 105%	Del., Lack. & West'n, 107
Bt. Faul 34%	
	BOLLING SERVE BUT A VIEW CO.

FINANCIAL.  FINANCIAL.  FRIDAY EVENING, Aug. 7.  nks still report only a very moderate or money; but nearly all of them notice	85,200 21,240 3,674 55,000 good shipping which was with a series of the price of th	demand, especially for old whest, anted at fully 1/20 premium above mew, with very little offered.  a in better supply, and taken readiness where old was not proportional and a fair speculative demand, emarket rose, but weskened on latest New York avices. Solid title, above the latest New York avices. Solid title, above the goods 14 \$1.634, declined to \$1.024.	nd Racine pressed, \$27,000,32,50, del.; extra ner sed, \$15,000,32,50; de common \$10,000,50; focumon in fine grades. Following are the price: New York factory, \$12,00130; Western (or lew grades, \$6,96.) the ecoal market there were no new feature as as good as could be expected at the season and the feeling is firm, ohigh, \$5,75,410,30; Lackawanna, range, 310; con wanna, other sizes, \$3,75; Fannayl-wearna, other sizes, \$3,75; Fannayl-	Social 1.00.  Was active and strong, We quote, OU—Was active and strong, We quote, OU—Batra, 16@86c; choice, 00@85c; medium, poor to common, 46@45c.  Satural leaf, 75@86c; half bright, 60@70c; nod, 46@80c. 10—Good to choice, 20@35c; medium, 20@ 1000, 21@29c.	common to prime sheep ranged from 4% to 60, choice going to 6%c; lambs from 6% to 8%c for sary to prime.  1872—Aprivals, 3,370, making 14,215 for the last law of the form 6% to 5%c for 1872—Aprivals, 3,570, making 14,215 for the last law of the form 1875 for 1875 for the same time last week, to prime hour, 35,506,7,25 lies weight; dressed active and a fraction lower, closing at 38,756 grants and a fraction lower, closing at 38,756	MILWAUKER, Wis, Aug. 7.—BRADWITTS.— Miss and unchanged. Wheat wait is a law moor, \$1.034. Corn steady; N. 1 Pring, of the dull and drooping; No 4. 48. No 1 Section, to the dull and drooping; No 4. 48. No 1 Section, the dull and drooping; No 4. 48. No 1 Section moor, \$1.034. Corn steady; N. 1 Pring, of the dull and drooping; No 4. 48. No 1 Section moor, \$1.034. Corn steady; N. 1 Pring, of the dull and drooping; No 4. 48. No 1 Section moor, \$1.034. Corn steady; N. 1 Pring, of the dull and drooping; No 4. 48. No 1 Section moor, \$1.034. Corn steady; N. 1 Pring, of the dull and drooping; No 4. 48. No 1 Section MILWAUKER, WIS, Aug. 7.—BRADWITTS.— MILWAUKER, WIS, Aug. 7.—BRADW	A Sketch
line of deposits which some of them ying comes mainly from country he, for the time being, have their he, in order that they may realize to cent interest usually paid them, see they will soon peed their nove the crops, and the sconer they better it will be for our city banks, for full whether they can make the inter-	111, 273 106 cp cd to \$1.04, a 110,400 17,419 54,630 290,221 tember sold at 512,000 4.710,400 1,000,431,000 2,310,00	nd closed at \$1.03%. Scaler sep:  1.004@1.01, closing at \$1.03%.  and at \$99@904c. Cash No. 2  \$1.0045 No. 1 do at \$1.06; No.  1 rajected do at \$1.0 Minnesots  was non-last at \$1.17% f.r  \$1.0046 for No. 2 Winter  init at \$1.06 for No. 2 red.  reported of 2.800 bu No. 1 spring  bu do at \$1.06%; 400 bu do at \$1.00; 40, bu  \$0.002000: 40, 002000: 400, 002000: 40, 002000:	arcies, \$5.00.  JE. There was no change. Packurs are last of goods, where offered, at the quot-last of goods. Park barrols, 1,0004, 50.	-Was in moderate demand and steady, light negative from the first process of the second state of the secon	through consignments; yards bare of stock. 25 scients form, with encouraging presents for week.  EEF AND LANES—Becepts, 600; total for week, or, market closed firm at \$6,00(36.87); for Canada 1; \$4,00(35.00 for Canada sheep; and \$4,00(35.00 for	DETROIT, Mich. Aug. 1 - Coarse that; in \$1.2761.215 See 1 5.301.145; and a shade of the coarse that; in \$1.2761.215 See 1 5.301.145; and a full prices, at 40e Received Tours Flour, 2,000 brie; the coarse that see that see the coarse that see the coarse that see that see the coarse that see the coarse that see that se	Peo
hanks still virtually forces them to thicago banks did not pay interest, the which legitimately belong to the lid go to expand the speculative Wall street. Deposits of city customove the usual average at this season; much so as might be expected.  12,786 bu cats, 34 The following	3, 3, 30 bu No. 3 s 3, 3, 30 bu No. 3 s 5, 20 bu No. 3 s 5, 20 bu No. 3 s 5, 20 bu No. 3 s 6, 20 bu No. 3 s 6, 20 bu No. 3 s 6, 20 bu No. 3 s 99½c; 5, 600 bu No. 3 s 6, 20 bu No. 3 s 7, 20 bu No. 3 s 6, 20 bu No. 3 s 7, 20 bu No. 3 s 6, 20 bu No. 3 s 7, 20 bu No. 3 s 8, 20 bu No. 3 s 1,	pring at \$1.00; 1,200 bn do at Presh package u do at 99c; 2,000 bu rejected s Fish The	a. \$25.00(28.00); do, insched. \$28.00(d) the mark staves. \$7.50(20.50); circle flux heading. doz; three duff and weak under liberal offerings. as sold at 126130.  The was a liberal inquiry from the country and from local buyers, under which the land. We semishus to quote: No. 1 white-1.50(28.20); No. 2 do. \$5.20(28.40); No. 1 three lands are liberal libera	41.75; half-bushel measures; plain, 22.75 (o, iran bound, 24.85; churas, No. 1, to, \$1. do, No. 2, \$3.50 per dox; do, No. 3, cuest and steady, the only change being m the price of three - poop palls, Two-No. 4, \$7.50; beaded clother-pins, \$0.06 a dox to the control of the con	FRIDAY EVENING, Aug. 7, appears France Franc	NEW ORLEANS, Lo., And T.— Handerstrander, L., And T., And	Parmous De Other
of a sound, active fall business in tall, departments of trade. Manusescept perhaps in iron, and possibly a interests, are slowly recovering from sions of the past year, and they will be restored to a healthy activity with these of industry.  York papers report a fair demand for cars, 30 cars No. 2 tye; 2 do; 26 cars regardless. Western wholesale dealers	; 1 ear No. 3 do; 2 cars rejected 1 spring wheat; 112 cars No. 3 3 do; 3 cars rejected do (149 27 are new); 69 car and 6,000 rn; 173 cars and 18,000 bu No, lected do; 25 cars No. 2 white 2 oats; 6 cars rejected do; 5 cars No. 2 barley; 2 cars No. crop. as because	which was drooping three days d wonderfully under the recent comises a good crop. Hence sev- made to-day on account of par- try who bought a few days ago- were few. The market is large- country, but the purchases were unch in anticipation of a short the buyers looked for another the buyers looked for another agr. 17(s18c);	gpits, bris, \$3,5000.00; do. % bri. 34.256 tube, ear, r herring, reand, bel \$7,5000.8,00; do. \$1.10; brioins, \$0.55; cocan-trout, \$0.580.00; do. \$1.00; brioins, \$0.55; cocan-trout, \$0.500.00; do. \$1.00; brioins, \$1.	three in nest, \$1.40; do, ash, two in nest to momentum states \$12.000,410,00 per m; No. 1 Galto, \$13.000,43.50; No. 2 do, \$2.500,275; common \$2.500,43.50; No. 2 do, \$2.500,275; common \$1.500,43.50; No. 2 do, \$2.500,275; Common \$1.500,275; No. 2 do, \$2.500,275; Common \$1.500,275; No. 2 do, \$2.500,275; Common \$1.500,275; No. 2 do, \$2.500,275; No. 2 do, \$2	equired. Prices were weak and earlitic, rank- om \$2.00\( 8.00\) and \$8.00\( for piace-stuff, and \$8.00\) of for common, and \$11.00\( 4.00\) for fair to carses of boards and strips. Lash are quoted \$1.00\) Shingles, \$2.00\( 2.80\) A cargo of lumber Collingwood, Canada, was on the market to-day, submitted to Uncie Sam's not the Lumber- Boards at Twade inspection, a include: Cargo sour Mystic, from Muskegon, boards and strips (anti-run) at \$13.00\( ; 20\) m h at \$1.63\( for some source of the condition of the condition of the condi- tion of the condition of the condition of the condi- tion of the condition of the condition of the condition of the Ex-	WHANT-Duil and lower; Loudians, the Wood OO(31105, OO(31105, OO(31105)) ordinary to prime, 1900 No. OO(31105, OO(31105)) ordinary to prime as a same than of command a same and ordinary to strict good ordinary. 15% office the large to strict middlings, 15% office; but one of the command of t	The Gover
ng up stocks for the fall trade.  no change in the rate of discount at or yearly and raguiar customers, viz.:  1. Some, however, have large call covernment stock as collaterals still che call rate may be now quoted at ot rates about \$@18, with not a very and. Time real estate loans \$@9, r cent commissions.	some righteens member of the active one is nothing to it. A has no more chance in that The latter were	scredit the story, unless sup- vidence, but it was extensively y Liverpool was quoted a shade York firm; but the market ruled yers, till about noon, when ship- reely, and made the deal an eculative buyers followed suit.  The Grenoble in:  Sepecially anxious, for this  Lic. Parama,  Sanse, 192180.	13(a) 13(c); Modrigen siteed, 13(a) 13(c); where, 13(c) 15(c); where, 10(c) 15(c); block berries, new, 14(a); block berries, new, 14(a); block berries, 15(a); block berries, 15(a); braintis, 15	500   1.00 50   Second   Third	g from a light order trade, there is little or g doing. Prices are easy, but without quotable in the state of	HISKY—Bleady at 98c. ROVINOUS—Pork from at 366.01 Resen active; ulders, 9%c cash; 9%c buyer Angel: 10.	the City of
tock Exchange, though his weight or come to have put down Northwestern barley crowd, the reent The Minassota pest's visit is described by the Journal of Comcaption. A good at the wine.	often and got broken, or Tilton tigating Committee, or not boing able to recall anymot being able to recall anymot being able to recall anymot being able to read the late combin that does not in the late combined that d	gre The scarcely more tash 500, ore. The schul quantity this out \$20,000 bn. The parties to and under a for the control was that thay were not buying wokers. The shipping demand setern account, outside of New togland is reported to be complainted by the control was the	UITS—The offerings were moderate, if demand prices were stronger for we duote: Lemone—French, Messins, 19,06631,069 per box; blackberries, in \$1,5662,00 per box; blackberries, in \$1,5662,00 per box; do per bri \$2,006 \$3,90 per bri peaches, 406470 per bekets, 766381,00; pears, 75c481,50; as \$6,0064,50 per box; do pluma, \$4,40	b. Pa., Youngstown U. D. S.	go - lox boards, selected, 14 seg	MISTORY OF STATE OF S	Autworp
ok Etchange. He was seized as a vicious of apring wheat w hich case the Inspire, among the Northwest speculators, rators descanted upon the unhappiness. He was halled as the spy, scout, and the swarm that carried the basom of the Inspector can the Minnesota, and amid the general confest stock was sold down 1½ per cent.  LOCAL RATES.  Insubonas of Prestop, Kean & Co.  Insubonas of Prestop, Kean & Co.	pector is obliged to grade the But, here and there, the mixer y few bushels of spring that iot find any, and then he gets ing what is not there, and is a political appointee, and id his business. All of which phy.	rmera' hands; but, at the same than probable that the receipts weeks will be unusually large of the year. Seller September rose to 65% c, fell back to 65% c, closing at 65% c, doing at 65% c, doing at 65% c, and rejected at 65% c. and rejected at 65% c	material change in prices. Sugare, fees, and most other lines were firm ist; interface, and most other lines were firm ist; interface, interfac	CHICAGO,  PRIDAY EVENING, Aug. 7.  Oss of itys stock during the week have been  No. 1 st.  No. 1 st.	Square   18,00   G15,00   Pn   fist   11,00   G   high   costs, splits   14,00   G   high   costs, splits   14,00   G85,00   High   costs, splits   15,00   G85,00   L   weed shingles   1,50   G 2,50   B   S   G 2,50	OVENIONS—Pork firmfst 20: 50,00°,00. Lard firm and one; throw, 146,(215); the p. 185, (15); the same ser; throw, 146; (215); the p. 180; then;	the north ender to he as in the least a portion of the Boman then called), teorpor sted with Roman trom Gern France, included a century lasted a century transfer france in the sted as century transfer france in the s
m. to-day:  Buying.  sh and July. 1164 an and July. 1175 an and July. 1175 an and July. 1175 an and July. 1175 1177 new 5s, ex int. 1115 1195 1095 1095 1095 1096 1096 1097 1098 1098 1098	oats were weak, while lard nger, and wheat easier. The are on the increase, and the mises to be a large one, fully rimer years, except, perhaps, plug movement was more acre as buying was concerned, was scarcely indicated in the was scarcely indicated in the receipts were note.	ob u do at 67%; c; 3,200 hn do at 67c; 30,000 bu No. 2 at full weight, 19% of at 66%; c; 34,000 bu do at lo at 66%; c; 3,000 bu do at lo at 66%; c; 4,400 bu do at light of the full of th	sr. full weight; 18@18%c; stearine, [elie; do, short weight, 12%@18c, stearine, steari	2,027 8,370 288  15,383 40,869 4,250 Wheat- ast week 14,936 47,857 3,172 last 12,650 40,028 4,564 t ware as follows:	Proof. Aug. 7—11 a. m.—Flour, 25a 25a 5d. Whiter, 10a 43@11s; spring, 5a 6d@10a 5d; Is 3d@11s 5d; club, 11s 7d@12s 3d, Corn, 34a. Is 3d@11s 5d; club, 11s 7d@12s 3d, Corn, 34a. Is 3d@11s 5d; club, 11s 7d@12s 3d, Corn, 34a. Is 3d@11s 5d, club, 11s 7d@12s 3d, 11s 3	MARINE,  Port at Chienge, Aug. 7,  ARRIVED,  Joe Drasien, Lodington, tumber,  South Mary South Programmer,	who endy agates and first p art of Gaul, as and by which it h as were not as in cognate Tes the cast side the banks of the test of the tes
cent school-bonds. Par k int.  25 k int.  25 k int.  26 k int.  27 k int.  28 k int.  29 k int.  29 k int.  20 k int.  20 k int.  21 k are season, and f sustained. Dried at demand, and for sight.  21 dry-goods for the weak \$2,970,954.	ses. Groceries continue quiet a trade was fairly active for armer quotations were fully fruits met with only a moderar domestic varioties the tensus downward. No changes were noted in the butter and the of those stable articles between the control of the contro	174c, which was 1/c higher   SALERATUS C	rommos to best, \$74(@35/c.); cos, \$75(@35/c.); cloves, 48@50c; cas- pper, \$5@30c; autmoss, No. 1, \$1,45@ trican, 35@30c; do Osloutis, 18@30c, an mottled, 62(@66/sc; Golden West, by be reife	For native cattle that were sufficiently it to meet the requirements of the Eastern re was a really good demand, and for estable lots shippers did not hesitate to pay dvance over the prices ruling earlier in tot enough fat cattle are coming forward to the principal cattle-growing districts in port, and the principal cattle-growing districts is its; a di upon, the present scarcity is likely to Bread.	quies and fram. Cotsou firm; middling up. Schr y and the state of the	G. D. Norris, Good Harbor, Pember, O. R. Johnston, Sangatuck, Immiser. Sardinia, Maniatee, lumber, Sardinia, Maniatee, lumber, Ella Ellinwood, White Labe, lumber, Helem Blood, Muskegon, lumber, Helem Blood, Muskegon, lumber, Harmonia, South Hayem, lumber, Philadelphia, Buffaio, sundries, City of London, Fort Stanley, lumber, Corena, St. Joseph, sundries, Chesant Maniformer, sundries, Chesant Maniformer, sundries,	Westphalia and were known to time as Nervil, soveral despure the "Mistree so to the period of lish are detican explained away man harbarii me
a was 110 closing at 110½ with sterior at 109½. Carrying rates 1 so made far, and pic-iron were oil trade was repured to the firm. There is a large demand 10-40s. Railroad bonds quite and onds dull.  Bagging was active, and pic-iron were oil trade was repured to the firm of the fir	do: 19.800 bu do 3,600 bu No. 2 volume and unchanged. The reed fairly active, with firm do dil bids fair to go still as active and firm.  t at the yands, and easy under action lumber sold more readings were in fair local demand ardware markets exhibited no		ther quist. The local trade is now day's trading we hay by the neighboring farmers. thy and prairis are in request for to Pittsburg. For new No. 1 delivered in September, \$15.00 was one; Timothy, prime, \$17.50@18.00; drove for what the proventies of the proventies	now ruling cannot be maintained. To- y was chiefly at \$2,356,400 for common to- ns and poor to medium natives, though the ranging from \$2,0062,25 for scalia- to \$5,35 for extra graded steers. W. J. ring Grove, Warren County, Ill., fed the ich the latter price was obtained. They 8 hs, and were sold by Nicola & Addems Stradar, Wadsworth & Hall sold 145 head	Blates Securities—5-20s of '85, 109; 67s, Schr 5-40s, 106%; New York Central, 94; Erie, Scow perforted, 45. Schr Aug. 7.—Rentes, 61f 70a, Schr Schr Scow Schr Scow Schr Scow Schr Scow Schr Scow Schr Scow	Coaster, Lake Harror, bark.  D. Gordon, Holland, bark.  Banner, Holland, wood,	Clovis, the to "France," to I Be a subseque of the historica type fact that to seed that they co tempored upon it naty. It is a c
most of the season, and the mar- no striking feature. Among sales Barks Western Union, 11,000 Lake Union Pacific, and 5,600 C., C. &  GOVERNMENTS.  118 Coupons, 68. 117% 119 New 5e. 111% 117 10 40s. 113%	head was only to meet imme- was rather quiet. The bulk gone forward, and dealers ace trade during the re- ason. Stocks are reduced, der demand from manufac- for light wools a firm, tone market. Broom-corn is firm e higher grades of timothy ent demand and stronker.	c. Total, 2,400 bu. and weak, declining 13sc on imonth's delivery, though the large. Early sales of seller ade at \$1.05, and the latest 15.800 hr being sold at the	iows: Green city butchers, fc; green [6,10c; heavy do, 81,69c; part cured, if, 15,616c; green kip, 91,610c; vesi dry fint, 18,618c; dry kip, 18c; dry eacon skins, 86c; grubky, scored, cut, cut, cut, anged, two-thirds price; brandes, 10 [8]. Re and over the cut rolts wood settlement of the cut of the cut rolts wood settlement of the cut rolls wood settlement of	ti will be seen that a very large percent- see ware at prices ranging below \$3,50, were in mederate denand, with sales at Calves were wanted at \$3,50@5.50 for poor QUOYATIONS.  Graded steems, stronging 1,400 6: X, & Michigan Gliching	grain bage, fille brand prints very settle, safety settle, safety light settle, which from the settle settle, safety light settle, safety light settle, safety s	South Side, White Lake, Fumber, Ketshum, Burfalo, ilght.  J. H. Ruther, Burfalo, light, ypsy, Muskeyen, Kimber, CLEARED. Sworitz, Burfalo, 32,461 bu corn, lary, Kenosha, 148 m lumber. B. B. Buckhant, Burfalo, 20,036 bu what	of history, same period Westphalia, of were observance alives the roin a of the same "Angles and 8 north of Westph Holstein, were
##### BONDS.  924 Verginisa, old. 30  1. 77 N. Carolinsa, old. 18  w 75 N. Carolinsa, new 10  stocks.  50 St. Paul pfd. 52%  10 St. Wabash 36;  28 Wabash 36;  10 St. Wayne. 924  172 Terre Hant. 7	range. Cash No.: steady. Green fruits met ty, and, being in moderate ier. Poultry was dull and active but firmer, though New er " than yesterday. 196c, the price of yesterday, 1964 o per gallon, some ask-	dosed nominal at \$1.02; No. ted at \$00. Cash sales include 1.03½; \$400 but by sample at at \$1.10. Total, 1,600 bu. moor.  aao, of Melbourne, Australia, st of transferring wool from ork at a little less than 2½c  on & Co., of New York, write  on & Co., of New York, write  Cast plow steel.	### steems, available   ### st	aging 1,150 to 1,300 fm	G50c; No. 1 and superfuse pulled, 45@450s.  Pittsburg Oil Market. TAG, Pa., Aug. 7.—Crude, nothing doing; 90c on care; refined firm; late August and The Produce Markets.  NEW YORK.  Sohr	City, 113 bu cain, 3 bris flour, 3 bris puck, Mary Umanda, Grand Haven, 30 ods sto m. Jarmony, Manistee, 300 bu cain, 5 bris best, 488 jundries. 7. D. Barker, Kingston, 17,200 bu wheel, valine, Buffalo, 15,300 bu corn. 6. Jenkins, Kingston, 20,161 bu wheel, Sty of Traverse, Traverse City, 2,000 bu white, MIGHT CHARLAGERS, STORY CHARLAGERS, STORY CHARLAGERS, Cootto, Green Bay, 30 bus pork, 30 lets of, and	nizing the Rom and imposing pland." It was Pressia who co giving a name a language as well Belgrum cont her independen
46% Chicago & Alton prd. 106  7al. 1807) Ohio & Missussispip 34%  32 Cleve, Cin. & Col. 60  47% Chi., Buf. & Quincy 105%  123% Lake Shore. 73  Indiana Central 13  al. 69  Union Pacific bonds. 84  Union Pacific stock. 29%  7d. 55% Central Facific stock, 90  999 Boston Mart. & Eris. 11  Boston Mart. & Eris. 11  Boston Mart. & Eris. 11  Same direction of a same direction of a	by sail to Buffalo, and his bow found its watch was taken at Se to Buffalo bu off. There was a fair on, and more carriers than a cocept 21/26. A total of five ted, which will carry out 195,060 bu corn.  195,060 bu corn.  195,060 bu corn.  2010 but off. There was a fair preventing any great commission agents, sufficient to leave a long test of the commission agents, sufficient to leave a long test of the commission agents, sufficient to leave a long test of the commission agents, sufficient to leave a long test of the commission agents.	the new clip of domestic freeces y the seaboard markets, and in our sabove the average of the new that of July these reedy by manufacturers, thereby accumulation in the hands of The prices obtained, although mall margin on early purchases, were than the figures paid in the sife weeks.  Clip harmonic the dermand has the collection of last month the dermand has the collection of last month the dermand has the collection.	18   27   28   18   18   29   20   20   20   20   20   20   20	and a support the support the support the	premous, 185 gails 11-30c; October, 185 gails ventur, 18 17-30c; 19-30c; December, 18 18-30c; 185 gails 19-30c; 185 gails 19-30c; 185 gails 19-10c; 185 gails 19-10c; 185 gails 19-30c; 185 gail	thamplain, Ogdensburg and insermediate juiling, 2,640 bu corn, 35 bris flour, 30 bris pork, 10 bris flour.  6. Groth, Manistee, 200 bu cats, 4 bris pork, and sundries.  upachogs, Dulnth and intermediate ports, 35 bris pork, 25 bris meal, 250 phys flour, and bris pork, 25 bris meal, 250 phys flour, and	1864, when King Burgandy, inc's sium, into a Du his forescest as wards called reason for this was made in courage and dev life as the dis
REAL ESTATE. but advanced 150 p better demand. No but a few operators the thing has been a duct of last season and the season of the season are season and the season of t	bri, on summer deliveries, et bri for the year, under a w York was quoted stronger, here are inclined to think lightly overdones. The following wer stuffs into the United	kiders are inclined to most the six, and will make slight concesses, and will make slight collar, with a fingular collar, will be seen to see the slight collar, with the slight collar, will be slight collar, with the sligh	166 20   19 Terms est   1.15e 1.30   43 Texts cast   43 Texts cast   1.00a 1.15   15 choice ste   1.00a 1.15   15 choice ste   1.00a 1.15   15 choice ste   276 30   176 extra steer   336 37   18 good steer   296 30   45 good steer   30 good steer	le 808 3.25 and nor le 808 3.25 and nor le 808 3.25 and nor le 808 3.26 and le 808	No. 2 spring. 21.37(a).33; old winter amber Western, 51.34(a).50. Rye dull ninal at 900(a)1.04. Barley nominal, liet and unchanged, Corn—Receipts,	hicago, Manitowoc, sundries.	the French army der the Prince son were both to England, but aff Belgium belongs Then it fell in under Charles V son, Philip 4h.,
the close of the core of the core of the core of the foreign markets are seen of the core	session. New York and are still tending upward, odd demand, and middles noted he per ib higher, at the following range of cash, \$24.00; do seller cash, \$24.00; do seller october, \$25.06/24.00; do seller October, \$25.06/24.00; do seller october, \$25.06/24.00; Total wheat, cwis.	1,649,304 1,210,051 1,531,086 129,087 1,155,255 427 5,762 15,009 452 450,164 234,736 293,647 1,161,564 638,018 108,645 129,939,978 7,280,080 13,500,164 664,982 622,988 841,887 162,022 550,220 692,742 436,749 1,344,159 1,479,720 20,313,09; do, ro	36 hs. 1.66g 2.25 100 Rs. 1.90g 1.50 33 Texas stee 201 Texas eatt 10 Rs. as usual at this season of the repeated as follows: 10x14, \$12.00; do, 12x12, \$12.50; 4x1 ofing, 14x20, 10, \$31.50; do, 20x29, 31 good steer 31 good steer 31 good steer	934 3.15   Prrmons   1	rusOrade quiet, stasdy, and active; so at 184 c.  rus More active at 36 jan.  lim at 17615c for Western.  Nos Fork firmer at \$23.75634.00; now mass anged. Cut mests quiet. Middles firm; 11%0. Lard firmer; prime steam, 14%0.  The Unchanged.	Hilbois & Michigam Canal, espect, Ill., Aug. 7.—Annual John Core, 6,000 bu corn; Chrisgo Belle, Ulica, 4,100 bu Priscellaneous.	of Belgium made the assertion of struggie soon the Belgians, wi making a feeble and, withdrew i who were mainly seeks meeky tamely continue contury later, te-
dated July 25	or September; 11% (@11%c   Plour, from	1,622,962 1,378,697 1,218,696 1,501,501,501,501,501,501,501,501,501,50	ns, 35c; sheathing copper, 34c.  uli casks, 10c; less quantity, 10%;  0, 24, 5c rates; Russis fron, 8 to 12  No. 1 stained, 10c; American Russis,  12 Texas catt.	768 2.88 Biltred  885 1.00 hesy, an  6 654 2.25 demand;  1,146 4.00 steady; W  886 8.00 and lower.  700 2.70 Paovzsu  700 7.13% and carce	Day, Aug. 7.—Baranerurrs—Flour dull, for a gradual dunchanged. Wheat steady and in good red Western, \$1.2761.50. Corn quiet and and & work. Strong and buyant. Mass pork active at \$34.00,25.00. Bacon solive and higher; 10,610 %c; clear rib, 12% 613c. Lard, 14% 10,600.	ting Clematis has gone on Miller's dry and neval overhauling.  wester will be drawn off from a section of a said Tuesday, in order to restoitom Looks Jim.  It will take two or three days to complete the said of	legishee, and of Hapsburgs until the Freuch in 17 rough the Ans maps,—they us before the kean ans "until they logo. The Br
May 27.  50 ft s of Twenty-third st, ef, dated Dec. 10, 1873.  1, a cor of Throop st, s f, 24.  12,000  LIMITS, WFINIS A BADIUS OF 7 MILES OF COURT-HOURS.  3,500  50, 20, 40, 14, dated Aug. 1.  3,500  50, 20, 40, 14, dated Aug. 1.  5,500  5,500  5,100  5,500  5,100  5,500  5,100  5,500  5,100  5,500  5,100  5,500  5,100  5,500  5,100  5,500  5,100  5,500  5,100  5,500  5,100  5,500  5,100  5,500  5,500  5,100  5,500	the same loose, \$\( 2c\) lower.  6c. Mess becf, \$\\$11.25\( 6c\), \$\\$12.25\( \pi\) losef hams, tallow. 75\( \pi\) 8c; grease  Sales were reported of eller September, at \$\\$24.25\( c)\); 500 bris do, seller the 0 bris do at \$10.10; 1,000 of bris do, seller December.	40,010,765 43,191,825 43,413,071 count: fence wire.  NAILS—The m Quotations: 23@60 60, 33.87%@4.00:	10, 5e; 7 to 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 13/c; 15, 16, 16; 16, 16c; 15 and 16, 14c; 17, 15c; 16, 16c; 16c; 16c; 16c; 16c; 16c; 16c; 16c;	mmon stock the feeling was not as firm be fact that the receipts were larger sater state. There was, however, no set change in values of any grade, sales 1945,50 for common, coarse, light, und lots; at \$6.60@6.70 for medium, and for extra. A fancy drove—said to be at the Stock-Varde this ceasure—was at the Stock-Varde this ceasure—was	Vise—Uschanged.  Quiet and wesker at \$1.02.  Quiet and wesker at \$1.02.  Aug. 7.—Grans—Whest quiet; No. 1 Milb.  p. \$1.33. Corn dull at 75c.  PHILADELPHIA.  LPHIA, Aug. 7.—Branberuys—Flour in and; superhes, \$1.0024.25; Obse and in.  —The	y.  schr Ottonobee is skill in drydeck if fee and is having a whole new bestom but it.  will amount to over \$5,000.  scow Silver Gloud threw a portion of the deve ridge at I we five into the river, feeding tain paid \$100 damages to the willing make tug Belinsep made the run from Two Records	valt to be defea Flanders, fied salled home, be de- aminds the jeers for the next stituted an int lies, but in 1814 Allied Fowers, a like part of the which Kingdom
to course-nouse.  w, 20 ft n of Linden av, e f h improvements, dated aug. 1 f all n ½ Block 4, on West Side of Hubbardt a ½ sw ¼ sw. 1 July 27.  Hoft et al. a ½ sw ¼ s w ¼ a w ¼ dated July 11. (except street), lying 100% f sw ½ Sec 16, 38, 12, cased July sw ½ Sec 16, 38, 12, cased July	at \$14.25; 100 tes do at lard, seller September, at \$14.25; 250 tes do, seller; 500 tes do, seller the year, seller Desember and Jan-0,000 ha short ribs, seller the year, at \$16.50; \$10.25; 250 tes, seller at \$10.00; at lare freighted the process of the year at \$16.50; \$10.25; 250 tes, seller at \$10.50; at lare freighted the process of the year at \$16.50; \$10.25; 250 tes, seller at \$10.50; at lare freighted the year at \$10.50; at lare freighted t	were stronger, selling at d 36@35%c for September. It were in moderate request aclude 500 bris mess ports, \$24.05; 500 bris do, seller; 750 tes lard, seller September to the description of the seller in the were quiet.  BALLY NARKET.	As a strong, with a tendency to high- the with the continued advance in sore steady and firm. We quote: 16 (26) 16; dec 16st, 18; de Ilinois 16 (26) 17; do beadlight, 175 deg. winter hard, 95e, 36, boiled, \$1.00; seed, raw, 95e; do, boiled, \$1.00; sperm, \$2.10(32.20; nestafoot oil, 1; do extra, 90e; do, No, I, 80; 40.	des. ROG SALES.  for, ING. Av. Price. No. dv. Price.  90 58 189 \$6.10 55 199 \$6.75  75 106 194 6.80 55 238 7.90  80 28 143 6.75 59 244 7.25  80 28 143 6.75 53 771 6.65  40 21 21 6.65 63 3771 6.65  40 21 6.12 6.12 68 198 198 5.75	on—Active and higher; refined, 12%c; 18%cOffered at \$1.03 for Western, in from. CLEVELAND.  No, Aug. I.—Grarp—Wheat dull and lower; in do.  No, Aug. I.—Grarp—Wheat dull and lower; in vigor owned; in vigor owned; in the state of the stat	the and returns in one hour, and not week, officers of the starr Alasha report to at Points at Points had commenced over the bark Watson, the submarme diversity before the work of the properties of the star proparatory to the start work of the properties. The himomentary is a sum of the properties of the start work of the start	INITED THE WAS PART Of The Which Kingdom by the primary that products and the highest differed points, which me to the west of them were built were most learly all of Teu and literature
of Forty-fourth st, in Block 4, art Sec 4, 38, 14, dated Oct. 17, thrief & Hessert's, of n 5½ of 1 se £ x s ½ n 5, 5c; 17, 38, 6. In Hale's Lots 4 to 8, &c., in k a ½ of n s ½, Sec 3, 38, 14, 3,000 Total, 1,575 bris. A 7, n w cor Union sv. s f, 100x	though occasionally offered appears were not buying. I stronger. Sales were remained that white reviras, new, at on private terms; 25 bris at 610 for, for the course of t	te to a liberal aggregate at prices rent earlier in the week. All sell promptly upon arrival, nor and weather than the best poor do, 2, 15,62, 5	ceing is eith firm, mader continued to 172 cs. 55 201 cs. 53.00@3.50 per bri ; extra, \$4.00 : 52 220 cs. 52 22	70 58 183 6.60 48 240 6.90 TOLEDO, 550 74 173 6.70 62 170 6.45 TOLEDO, 550 187 321 7.50 52 181 6.70 TOLEDO, 550 187 321 7.50 52 181 6.70 TOLEDO, 550 187 6.85 6.80 68 183 6.70 4.85 6.85 8200 6.80 61 196 6.70 \$1.184 1.86 6.75 65 193 6.85 6.85 84 240 6.65 seeller A 7.75 65 193 6.90 101 286 7.30 \$1.144 1.86	. Wriest Gill and declaract, No. 5 water 1895; No. 1 white Michigan, \$1.139; extra suber Michigan, \$1.139; extra suber Michigan, \$1.139; extra suber Michigan, \$1.139; extra suber Michigan, \$1.15; from 15; from 15; state \$1.15;	total number going eastward was a marked to total number 180 were from the Defroit Error	Hemings, who o went the Tentor want the Tentor French Belgians french powerful by Ionce or recomb in increasing as the increasing as the throne. On the throne. On Tentor of the throne.
COMMERCIAL.  Fainay Everand, Aug. 7.  The were the receipts and anyments are articles of produce in Chicago at twenty-four hours, and for the second common down	oving range of prices:  ### 15.75 & 6.50  ### 15	mands. We continue to quote:  w. 26,30c; medium to good of the common, 146,15c, as continues a feature of the miless goods, the supply being mand is urgent. Wool sacks are quote: Stark, 35c; Lewiston; American A, 31c; Amoskean, burlap baga, 4 and 5 bu, 176, 16218c; do double, 266,28c; woo there are filling small orders at 20m is counting in in small quamas not increasing. We quote: to extra, 9c; corn that will work broom, 76,75c; for good do, oloc stalk braid, 5c; inferior stalk 15c. A fair trade in com-	st \$2.60g3.25; seller August, \$2.00; \$7.00g7.50. \$1.00 mg arian, \$3.635c; buckwhest, \$1.10 bags choice timothy at \$2.35; 18 says at \$8.00; 38 bags at \$8.074; 50 bags at \$8.075; 50 bags at \$8.00; 50 bags at \$9.60; and is fair and prices are mainwaish and the same at \$1.05 bags Hungarian at \$20.00; and is fair and prices are mainwaish and the same at \$1.05 bags Hungarian at \$20.00; and the same at \$1.05 bags Hungarian at \$20.00; and the same at \$1.05 bags Hungarian at \$20.00; and \$1.00 bags at \$2.00 bags Hungarian at \$20.00; and \$1.00 bags at \$2.00 b	etalon, 20.0097.00; butchess, and color of the stans, \$2.0094.00; medium to fair 33.00; nstive cows and helfers. \$2.009. Corcessa kurs sieers, \$2.005.83%.  T. Aug. 7.—Carrix.—Receipts, \$98 additional at the stans of last week; highest price, 7%c, changed, and analysis.	rs—Wheat, 35,000 bu; corn, 37,000 bu.  UINCINNATI.  rt, O., Aug. 7.—Cornou—Pair and firm at possible assistance of the control	the close of the present season that the close of miling-vessels that will be made service in their present form. To be an accordance to the clemantist man the service in that cancelly if may be seen longer be of profit to their own measures not fastering for such that of the close of the c	awards the Duck revoit in 1830, Charles X. and the throne. The throne of throne of the throne of throne of the throne of the throne of the throne of the throne of throne of the throne of throne of the throne of throne of the throne of throne of the throne of throne of the throne of the throne of the throne of the throne of
1874. 1878. 1874. 1872. Wheat was more a eral market being last evening, though last, 1874. 1875. 1876	it averaged nearly ic lower   mon brick, lime, a	onsiderably reduce considerably reduce that braid, 5c; inferior almost hare of Sagine, 31.7c; Canada. No expected at present: Michinath has, \$1.7c; Canada. Now York since, \$0.004,400; elements, \$2.00; Akron cebi; Portland cement, \$7.00 in bulk, \$50,241.00; imme to bulk, \$50,241.00; imme to bulk, \$50,241.00; imme to common imperial, \$1.00; fare to good \$1.00; the \$	ed the stocks, leaving the market may sait, Onendags and Saginaw, do, \$1.80; ordinary coarse, \$1.80; about \$6; extra, \$6. \$2.00; ground solar, \$2.00; dairy, dairy, with bags, \$8.60; abiton \$0.004,25. \$100,000,000 to common to good, \$6.6060 to extra youngn by son, common to fine old hysen, \$6.606: \$100,000,000 to common to fine old hysen, \$6.606: \$100,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000	I common to fair, 5@7e; fair and farm; and farm; arts, 8c.  **EW YORE.**  uly 7.—Burvas—Becsipis. 1,478, mab-	used oil steady, at 90/201c. Lard off fair point the rinter extra, \$1.00(2.13); summer, 950(2.13)	our hig lake craft, being comprehen harly and describing it besider policy to by by at any and an excellent with the storem, ist go being makes over the Road East, and rock it cut, rather than the beautroless wittenpe of remning size on an electric of refuge at that piece. If and order to vessels during enterty gains, have made in rightfully be commended in times of heary rightfully be commended in times of heary rightfully be commended in times of heary in the marginary of the commended of the results of the r	act sow takes on and surrender Ar achie strip of F and historically be not historically be not historically be not historically be not historically and historically and historically and historically not hope of these of the other other of the other other of the other other of the other ot

Years:	St. or de control de	1 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	
- [18] [18] [18] [18] [18] [18] [18]	1872.	1973.	2574
Wheat,	Custo	Civia.	Cutte
Frum	119 /be.	212 (54.	119 lb
Bneria		5,350,047	2,482,41
Denmark	93,885	243,855	85,81
Germany		1,210,051	1,551,08
France	199,058	1,155,258	4,22
Austrian Territories.	5,762	15,009	48
Turkey		244,736	393,64
Egypt	1,161,564	634,015	100,64
U. S. America		7,280,630	11,503,16
Chili		623,288	841,88
B. N. America	162,022	550,220	692,74
Other countries	438,799	1,344,159	1,479,72
Total wheat, cwts.	15,630,849	18,681,268	19,088,32
Barley	7,036,697	5,444,833	4,649,65
Oats	5,632,209	\$,008,001	5,785,82
Peas	454,855	694,143	719,61
Beans		1,378,607	1,218,69
Maize	8,181,066	8,123,889	8,432,31
Total spring grain	22,927,839	21,146,563	20,808,09
Germany	487,676	400,623	457,18
France	298,285	1,406,071	185,04
U. S. America	208,428	465,339	1,902,119
B. N. America		110,367	. 171,60
Other countries	477,310	951,094	802,73
Total flour, cots	1,446,084	3,393,994	3,518,65
Grand total, owt	40,010,765	43,191,825	43,413,07

Chicago to	Fourth chum per	tota of 50 bela and upward.	Orasin in buck, per 190 /bs.	Chared meads in
ston	\$ 50	1.00	50	48
w York	43	0.0	40	- 00
initimora mington, Del., and Wash-	40	80	40	50
ngton, D. C	40	80	40	50
taburg, Steubenville, bridgeport, O., and Bellaire	95		25	30
eeling	30	60		1
nd Akron, O	25	50	25	30
Muskegen	18	80	18	NOVE
folk, Va.	48	95		1000
mington, N. C	63	1.14		8.47
rieston, S. C	67	1.84	10%	0.30
annab, Ga	61	1.20	20	Lanc
hmond	52	1.04	50	Ove

N 761, 5275-9-305-95, 015-911-019		STATE STATE
CHICAGO,		of things.
FRIDAY	EVENING.	Amg. 7.
The receipts of live stock during		
follows:		2000
Cuttle	Hons.	Sheen
ondsy 4,306	8.238	Sheep.
sesday 3,640	8,276	1,968
decing.	8,579	933
ednesday 1,982	7,006	170
nreday		
iday 2,027	8,270	956
W. T. LEWIS CO.		
Total	40,869	4,250
me time last week 14,936	47,657	3,172
ek before last	40,026	4,564
Shipments were as follows:	100 100 0	100000
Cattle,	Hoos.	Bheep.
nday 1,288	2.862	
osday 2,171	7,051	orther.
dnesday 2,014	6,909	
ursday 1,800	3,936	180
100 mm J con	-	#IDV

rib, 12%0; clear, 12%@130; 130

st; ordinary to prime, 19622\(\frac{1}{2}\) to Quiet and firmer at \$3,75-33.90, annual 4 demand axies, 90,000 bales to strict good ordinary, 14\(\frac{1}{2}\) Gles; low middlings, 15\(\frac{1}{2}\) Gles; low middlings, 15\(\frac{1}{2}\) Gles; indmiddlings, 16\(\frac{1}{2}\) Gles; indmiddlings, 16\(\frac{1}{2}\) Gles; 10\(\frac{1}{2}\) and last might 18,000 ab. Haseipts—212, 1,284; gross, 1,750; wise, 1,055; Great Sritain, 4,046.

ST. LOUIS.

E. T.—COTTON—Quiet and off. LOUIS.

Corress—Quiet and unchanged ur dail and nominal, what so is best grades; sample lots No., 2 red, \$1.561.16. Corn in fair e. 2 mixed, 64.564.00, cash and furner, and a shade higher, at location. Barley quiet and una, \$1.20. Eye steady at 78680c.

a, \$1.20. Eye steady at 78G80c.

Sign at \$94.02. Bason active;

93.0 buyer August; 10c buyer
bus; clear rib, 12k 2113.cc; clear,

buyer September. Lard better;

sinced Me.

36.000 bu; corn, 17.000 bu.

MEMPHIS.

7.—COTYON—Firm; middling,

6. Receipts, 61bales; shipmenta,

bales. Receipts for the week,

1, 1, 15 ; sales, 750 bales,

ar dull and nominal. Corn-meal

\$4.00. Corn market bare. Oats

116.00@16.50,

A firm'st \$94.00@2", 90, Lard firm and

Middles is \$40.50 Mer. Bulk mean

a, \$90; clear rio, 18 Mer; clear, 18 Mer.

LOUISVILLE

J., Aug. 7.—Corrow—A shade ensien

Flour, wheat, corm, oais, and rye

ged. Corn, 63@720. Oais, 62@550; erk, \$24.00. Bacon firm; shoulders, 12%(\$13c; clear, 13%c; Sugar-cured; plain, 14%c. Bulk meats firm; clear rib, 11%c; clear, 12%c. Lard, MARINE.

of Chicago, Aug. 7.

miler, woo
secon, lumber,
secon, lumber,
falo, light,
lumber,
falo, light,
lumber,
falo, light,
lumber,
falo, light,
lumber,
falo, lumber,
falo, lumber,
falo, lumber,
falo, 20,026 bu wheat,
so,076 bu corn,
lumber,
so,076 b

L Oswego, 22,400 bu wheat, and Hay, 30 bris oft, and and Haves, 1,300 bu corn, 30 bris whishy, and sandries, detisburg and intermediate ports, , 35 bris flour, 20 bris pork, 10 bris asi, 5 tes bost, and sundries. , 31,523 bu wheat, 20,525 bu onts,

istee, 250 bu cats, 4 bris pork, and niuth and intermediate ports, 39 5 bris meal, 350 plus feed, and

seph, smdries.)
towo, sundries.
senten Harbor, sundries;
sette Freights
as Many vessels were held for
selvance was obtained for whest,
at 2c, and for sorn at 1% to Bulsents were the schr D. E. Balley,
a. B. Williams, wheat, at 2c; acid
3c, with rebate. To Owenatt, at 6c; To Engston-dur
Total, 6. Capacity, 116,000 in
sorn. & Michigan Canal.

Aug. 7.—Annivan—John Carte,
s ; Chicago Belle, Utica, 6,100 ha

damages to the village summer as the run from Two Rivers to a to can bour, and not two hours, say Wissonsin last week.

• star Alaska report that the Pelice had commenced operation, the submarrise diver having of each duty preparatory to galvers, and the summer of the pelice had commented to the work, and the summer of the pelice had been as the summer of the summ

Slavery in Massachusetts.

NOTES ON THE HISTORY OF SLAVERY IN MASSACHUSELTS. By Gronou H. Moone, Librarian of the New York Historical Society, etc. 8 so., pp. 256. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

The attention of our readers having been recently called to two important and valuable works lately published on the subject of American Slavery, it has occurred to us that it would not be insuppressed to goodings our survey. can Slavery, it has occurred to us that it would not be inappropriate to continue our survey of the interesting theme by a review of the book wisch heads this column, affect several years have elapsed since it first challenged public notice. The effort of Mr. Moore to present a full and impartial history of Slavery in Massachuand Tha collections. tice The effort of Mr. afonce to present a full and impartial history of Slavery in Massachusetts has been nobly accomplished. The collection of facts which he has massed together, and the irresistible chain of eyidence which he has constructed from them, give proof of an untiring capacity for inquiry, of a seen perception of the meaning and bearing of events, and of a shrewd judgment of their value. These are the first great qualities of a historian, and command the confidence and admiration of the reader. With all this strength, however, which we so willingly commend, Mr. Moore exhibits a single weakness: He betrays an unmistatable bitteness of feeling toward Massachusetts. This never leads him to the slightest chusetts. This never leads him to the slightest misinte pretation of a fact. He is honesty itself in his disposal and translation of testimony; but, when it tends to overthrow the boast of Massachusetts that she has led the world in her vindications of the rights of the enslaved, he is openly and underiably glad of it. The feeling probably springs from the rivalry between New York and Ruston and from the very human York and Boston, and from the very human tendency to rejoice over the mortification of a conceited neighbor; but—although the reader

merely smiles in amusement over the exhibition—it had better, for the dignity of history, have been suppressed.

As early as 1633,—only thirteen years after the landing of the Pilgrims on Plymouth Rock,—traces are found of Negro-Savery in alassachusetts. They plainly occur in the narrative by Wood, in his "N. E. Prospect," of the fright of certain Indians, who, seeing a negro in the top of a nee, took nim for the Dovil, and, posting to the English, entreated them to conjure him back to his own piace; and they, "Inding him to be a poor, wandering blackamoor, conducted him to his master." But, prior to that time, an occasional transgression of the law had been punnished by being sold into slavery, and the institution of human bondage had been clearly cetablished by the enslaving of Indians captured in war. During the Pequot War of 1637,—which resulted in the total extermination of that trbe,—it was the habitual custom of the Colonists, founded upon the practice of the Israelites towards the conquered Heathen, to send the captive Indian men, women, and chidren, to the West Indies to be sold as slaves, or to dispose of them for the same purpose among the English towns, or even among other. Indians who were their deadly enemies. At the time of King Philp's War, the prisoners taken were distributed in the same manner, and hundreds were secuted Spain and the Bermudas, or sold at home. Many of them, trusting in the promises of fair treatment which they received from the English, voluntarily surrendered themselves, and were then treacherously consigned to life-long bondage. In 1676,—the last year but one of the war,—the wife and son of King Philp's fell into the nands of the whites. Edward Everett has related, in one of his eloquent orations, their subsequent history in burning words, which we will quote:

And what was the fate of Philip's wife and his son?

merely smiles in amusement over the exhibition —it had better, for the dignity of history, have

subsequent history in burning words, which we will quote:

And what was the fate of Philip's wife and his son?
This is a tale for husbands and wives, for parents and children. Young men and women, you cannot understand it. What was the fate of Philip's wife and child? She is a woman, he is a lad. They did not surely hang them? No, that would have been mercy. The boy is the grandson, his mother the daughter-in-law, of good old Massacoit, the first and best friend the English ever and in New England. Perhaps—perhaps now Philip is claim, and his warriors scattered to the four winds, they will allow his wife and son to go back—the widow and the orphan—of shish their days and sortews in their nativa wildsraess. They are sold in Silvery,—west Indian Salvery!—Ban Indian princess and her child, sold from the cool breezes of Mount Hope, from the wild Ir.e-ious of a Now England forces, to gasp under the tash, beneath the blazing sun of the Tropics! "Butter as death;" aye, butter as heir! Is there anything anima.ed that would not strugg e against this?

After the death of King Philip, 400 Indians

After the death of King Philip, 400 Indians who had taken retuge with friendly tribes were delivered over to the English. Seven or eight of them were condemned to be hanged, and the remainder were sold into a very in foreign parts. The conditions which sure anded the Indian in servitude were the same as hose from which the the negro suffered; and, I di legal -nactments pertaining to Slavery while is existed in Massa-thusetts, Indians, negroes, and musations were samed together.

18. satied into Boston Harpor with a

The first Colonial vessel that engaged in the slave-trade was the Salem ship Desice, which, Feb. 26, 1638, sailed into Boston Hartor with a cargo of cution, tobacco, and hegroes. From this time until 1753,—eight years after the adoption of the State Constitution,—the slave-trade enjoyed the legal sanction of Massachusetts, and ter citizens pursued it at their pleasure. The earliest record of an attempt at breeding slaves in Adictica is dated 1659, and is made of Mr. Mayerick of Nodule's Island, whose negroes were probably a portion of the cargo brought by the slave-ship Desire.

The first statute establishing Slavery in America is embodied in the famous Code of Fundamentals, or Body of Liberties of the dassachusetts Cotony in New England,—the Inst code of laws of that Colony, acopied in December, 1641. The code was originally published in mastuscript, and the 91st at ticle reads as follows: "There shall never be any bond-slaverie, villanage, or captivitie, amongst us, unless it be lawfull captives takes if just wars, and such strangers as willingly sell themselves or are soid to us. And these shall have all the hierties and the interest and their than its concerning such persons docts morally require. This exempts none from servitude who shall be judged thereto by Authoritie." This effectually disposes of the vanut, so often repeated by her distinguished witers, jurists, and statesmen, that "No person was ever born into legal slavery in Massachusetts."

In the second printed edition of this code, published in 1650, the same article appears again with a lattle different wording. In 1670 the code was carefully perused and examined for the sake of amendment, by a committee appears again with a lattle different wording. In 1670 the code was carefully perused and examined for the sake of amendment, by a committee appears again with a fattle different wording. In 1670 the code was carefully perused and examined for the sake of amendment, by a committee appears again with a fattle different wording since the property

slow, until fowards the close of the seventeenth century. There is testimony from several sources that, in 1676, there were not above 200 slaves in the Colony, and that not more than five or six blacks were count there annually. In 1720 the number of slaves was set down at 2,000, including a few Indians. In 1735 there were 2,600 negroes in the Province. In 1735 there were 2,600 negroes is the Province. In 1742 there were 1,014 in Boston alone. In 1764-5 the census gave 5,779; in 1776, 5,249; and in 1790, 6,001.

The treatment to which the Massachusetts slaves were subjected differed but little from that to which they were liable everywhere in similar circumstances. There were provisions for their protection in the laws of the Colony; but the citizens of Massachusetts were no more to be trusted with the ownership of their fellowmen than the citizens of South Carolina, Human nature is the same the world over. A law of 1703 prohibited the manumission of slaves, lest they should became a burden upon the towns where they lived. Another statute of the same year forbade Indiana, negroes, and mulattoes, being abrond after 9 o'clock in the evening. An act of 1705 provided against the unreasonable denial of marriage to negroes by their masters. These and other kindred enactments give more than a hint that Slavery in Massachusetts was not relieved of the unseries which accompanied from their wives; children were sold from their parents; and convert to Christianity were denied baptism, because admission to that rite implied equality with white church-members, and the privilege of voting in seclesiastical affairs. One slave-owner at least was tried for the murder of his pegro, and, of course, was acquitted. All these things are so many witnesses to the fact that Savery in Massachusett bondman, was that of the Apostle Eliot,—revered be his memory! In 1676 he earnestly petitioned the Governor and Council, sitting at Boston, to nave Christian mercy on the captive Indians; and, later in life, he urged the English in his neighbo

morial," in which he signally and clearly proclaimed the wickedness of Slavery. Several
times in the early years of the century, Judge
Sewall publicly exerted his influence in relief
of the enslaved, and in protest against the legislation which oppressed them.

During the fifty years following the publication of his tract, Anti-Slavery demonstrations of
one sort or another occasionally appeared in different portions of the Province, but home of
them affected the security of the institution.
The suits for freedom and for service, which the
slaves first began in 1703 to institute against
their masters, were among the foretokens of the
coming Abolition-sentiment before which Slavery was at last to fall. The century had waned
to 1766, nowever, before the final decisive controversy commenced. In May of that year Boston instructed its Representatives to "move for
a law to prohibit the importation and the prechase of slaves for the future." The initial
movement for the passage of an act against

toversy commenced. In May of that year Boston instructed its Representatives to "move for a law to prohibit the importation and the pirchase of slaves for the future." The initial movement for the passage of an act against Slavery and the slave-trade was made by the Legislature in 1767, but the bill was lost. In 1771 and 1774 the effort was repeated, with similar lack of success. Meantime, Anti-Slavery petitions were presented to the Legislature by various towns and by the negroes, and discourses on liberty were preached in the pulpits and printed in the newspapers.

The most honorable document of Massachusetts legislation concerning the negro was the passage in 1776 of a resolution forbidding the sale of two blacks who had been captured in the sloop Hannibal on the high seas, and brought into Boston. Sympathy for the slave had now waxed so strong that the consumment to bondage of these two prisoners-of-war would not be tolerated by the people. In 1777 another abortive attempt was made by the Legislature to carry a bill for preventing the practice of holding persons in Slavery. And so perished every effort of Massachusetts to riditself of Slavery by means of legislation. When the first draft of a Constitution was made, in 1773, an act was incorporated into it, excluding negroes, Indians, and mulattoes from the rights of citizenship. But the Constitution was rejected by a popular vote, and thus Massachusetts eccaped the ignominy of enrolling this iniquitous act in its code of laws. She has yet, however, to establish by statute the right of the colored man to the elective franchise.

It is alleged that, by the Constitution of 1780, Slavery was abolished in Massachusetts. The first article in the Declaration of Rights does indeed declare that "All men are born free and equal,"—language with which Americans are very familiar, but which they also know was used with but a partial regard to its meaning by the framers of State and Federal Constitutions. In Massachusetts, under the advertised in the newspapers, and mass

Scrope. SCROPE; OR, THE LOST LIBRAY; A NOVEL OF NEW YORK AND HARTYORD, By FREDERICK B. PERKINS. 870., pp. 278. Boston: Roberts Bros. It is easy to presage that this will not be a popular book, yet it is a decidedly e'ever one. The trouble is, it has not the right sort of cleverness for a novel. Indeed, it is almost a misomer to call it a novel at all. It is rather series of realistic pictures of metropolitan life, linked together by a sleuder thread of romance. The pictures are not photographs, although minute and faithful to the last degree. They have a soul in them which the photograph lacks. They are inspired by thought, idealized by art. and colors, and, with that, they give no the inner, hidden meaning that informs them.

Moreover, they reflect perfectly the artist's feeling and character. It is even more easy to divine the peculiarities of Mr. Personages. His opinions, and habits, and culture, are as plainly written out as though he had undertaken an autobiography instead of a novel.

And this without egotism or vanity. Simply beown individuality, and enter into that of another. The first Colonial vessel that engaged in the elave-trade was the Salem ship Desire, which, the thoughtful reader this result is not unpleasant, for Mr. Perkins' is an entertaining compan-ion. He has observed keenly, and reflected in-telligently, and his ideas are worth attention. His diustrations of bibliomania, his sactches of a bibliophinet's collections, of the various mystic associations of Spiritualists, and of the enter-

associations of Spiritualists, and of the enterprise of a subscription-book-publisher, are well
done. The same may be said of ins descriptions
of the concert-saioun and the billiarl-hall, but
these are open to the grave objection of being too
piamly set forth. Haunts of vice and dissipation
do not furnish appropriate scenes for a drawingroom novel, especially if they are
unreservedly portrayed. The odd bits
of crudice information plentifully scattered tifrough the book will be welcome to
the studious, though somewhat out of place.
The pieces of music, too, will be indeligently
viewed by the author's friends, as thowing the
vessuitiv of his tastes and acquirements. Of
themselves, they will not attract much comment.
But all this discursiveness, we have noted, injures the unity and aristic effect of the novel,
and also irritates the soul of the genuine novelreader. A story is what the latter wants when
he picks up a volume so entitled, and whatever
learning and mornizing encumber its pages, no
matter how rate and precious they may be, vex

he picks up a volume so entitled, and whatever learning and moralizing encumber its pages, no matter now rate and precious they may be, vex and afflict him.

There are two agreeable people in the book. Cirnile Van Brasm and Adrian Chester, and of course they musually attract each other, and in the end sail out together on the sea of marrimony. Adrian is a sholesome young fellow, natural and consistent throughout. There are hundreds just like him among the better classes of New England. Cirnile will pass as a pleasing reality too, with her lovely person, as lovely disposition, and morbidly-delicate nerves. Two or times minor characters—such as Staniey, Bird, and Van Braam—are fairly well sketched; and others, including the family of Tarbox Button, are quite unsatisfactory.

The story hinges on the discovery of the lost library of the New-England ancestor of the Scrope family. It comprised very few volumes, out they were of exceeding value, worth the sacrifice of a bibliomannac's life and future. Adrian is the lucky finder; but what he discoveded and won in the course of his search after it,—the beauty, and worth, and love, of his cousin Cirilie,—were, after all, more highly prized by him than all the unique and musty volumes in the universe.

A certain pressage from the book, from its peculiar timeliness at the present moment, is worth transcribing. It is a piece of sage advice deliv-

A certain presage from the book, from its peculiar timeliness at the present moment, is worth transcribing. It is a piece of sage advice delivered by the adroit detective. Bird, upon prejudgments in criminal cases: "In such a case," he says, "one must proceed by the facts. If you allow yourself to believe, to begin with, that anybody—anybody, I don't care who—either is guilty or is not, you are pretty sure to bunder. There's only one line to follow: keep your eyes wide open; find out everything you can; reason as you go along; but be ready to throw away all your conclusious at the very last moment if the facts balance the other way."

The Western Cattle-Trade.

The Western Cattle-Trade.

HISTORIC SKETCHES OF THE CATTLE-TRADE OF THE WEST AND SOUTHWEST. Ly JOSEPH G. MCCOY, the Phoner Western Cattle-Saipper. Sypp. 427. Kansas City: Esmeey, Millet & Hudson.

The author of this work is a shrewd, enterprising, enthusiastic, and we trust prosperous, shipper of Western live-stock. He has expended his entire energies and his early years in building up a traffic which, with many fluctuations, has become one of the most extensive and important affairs of commerce in our country. Thoroughly imbued with an interest in the business whose growth he has sedulously watched and cultivated, Mr. McCoy has felt an honorable ambition to record its history, and testify not only to its own gigantic proportions, but to the valor, and ability, and worthy qualities, of the men who have created it. He modestly acknowledges that he has no literary acquirements with which to adorn his tale; but we will say for him, that he perfectly inderstands the subject he has in hand, and that he treats it in a simple, honest, and afauly fashion. His words carry conviction with them; and, if they be not choice and elegant, and are even at times ungrammatical, the reader feels no more desire to criticise them than he

would the plain, straightforward speech of any aboring man who has volunteered to give him laboring man who has volunteered to give nim useful information.

Mr. McCoy's book will interest almost any one who looks it over with a genuine desire to be instructed; and it certainly will not fail to gratify the pride and curiosity of all who are engaged in the Western cattle-trade.

Extraordinary Legal Remedies.

A TREATISE ON EXTRAORDINARY LEGAL REMEDIES: EMBRACINO MANDARY, QUO WARRAND, AND FRONTESTION. BY JAWES L. HIGH, Author of a Treatise on the Law of Injunctiona. Obicago: Caliaghan & Co. 1874.

This book—a very appropriate sequel to the well-known work of the author on the law of Injunction—is atike creditable to Mr. High and the Mesers. Caliaghan & Co. The mecnanical getting-up of the work is in every respect equal to any in the same line produced by the old law-publishing houses of New York and Baston. The book itself will add to Mr. High's already large reputation. The principles underlying the decisions on this important branch of the law are stated concisely and clearly, and expressed in pure, vigorous English. The foot-notes are very full, and bear evidence that the author mastered his subject before beginning to write. As Mr. High's is the only treatise on Maydamus, Quo Warranto, and Prohibition, that includes the result of all decisions hitherto made on any one of these topics, both in England and America, his work will prove an almost indispensable suxiliary to every practicing lawyer. Mr. High has the correct idea of what a law-book should be, what should go into it, and what should be excluded from it.

Chancery Pleading and Practice. Chancery Pleading and Practice.
PUTERBAUGH'S CHANCERY PLEADING AND
PRACTICE: A PRACTICAL TREATISE ON THE
FORMS OF CHANCERY SUTES, PLEADING, AND PRACTICE, NOW IN USE IN THE STATE OF ILLINOIS, AND
WHEREVER THE SAME SYSTEM PREVAILS. With
Forms of Bills, Answers, Pleas, Demurrers, Exceptions, Petitions, Orders, Decrees, etc. By Lasin,
D. PUTERBAUGH, Late One of the Judges of the
Circuit Gourt. Lessie Puterbaugh, Agent, 25 Nixon
Block, Chicago, Ili, 1874.
This is a volume of 718 pages on pleading and
practice in Chancery. Mr. Puterbaugh is
well known through his Common-Law Pleading
and Practice. This last work of his fully supports his reputation.

Books Received. THE MORMON COUNTRY: A SUMMER WITH THE LATTER-DAY SAITS. By JOHN CODMAN. 12mo., pp. 225. New York: United States Publishing Com-pany.

Why is it so with me, false Love, Why is it so with me? Mine enemies might thus have dealt; I fear'd it not of thee.

Thou wast the thought of all my thoughts, Nor other hope had I: My life was laid upon thy love: Then how could'st let me die?

The flower is loyal to the bud, The greenwood to the spring, The sodier to his banner bright, The noble to his King:

The bee is constant to the hive,
The ringdove to the tree,
The martin to the cottage-caves;
Thou only not to me. Yet if again, false Love, thy feet

And stand beside thy maiden's bier, And thou will surely see
That I have been as true to love
As thou wert false to me.

F. T. Palgrace in the Cornhill Magazine.

Nostradamus, The author of this, and a great many hundreds of similar quatrains, Michel De Nostredame, commonly called Nostradamus, was born at St. Remy, in the year 1503. Two of his great-grand-ratners, both eminent physicians, had been converted Jews; and the astrologer used to boast that they were both of the tribe of Issachar, a tribe which he maintained, one hardly sees why, to have been signally and specially endowed with the gart of prophecy. Nor was it, he said, by any virtue or merit of his own that he was enabled to read the future and the distant present.

enabled to read the future and the distant present.

He did not, as may be expected, arrive suddenly at, nor was as for a long time conscious of possessing, this remarkable isculty of prediction. Quite the contrary. He spent a laborious and praiseworthy youth, studying medicine and science at Avignon and Montpellier. White at the latter place, a pestilence of some kind ran through the south of France, and young Nostradamus went to face it with a courage and success which gained him great credit. He then settled at Agen, on the recommendation of his friend Julius Caear Scaliger, where he married and had children, but wife and children died. He married again a few years later, and settled down for the rest of his life to practice medicine, to work at astrology, and to write predictions.

His admirers have handed down many of thos particulars which are a ways so interesting in a great man's biography; how he only stept four hours every night—how can writers go on making this daring assertion about their idols?—how he tived a godly and pious life—we may allow this)—how he was or small stature, with a large and tinck beard, with other important detains, which we mas over.

thick beard, with other important details, which we pass over.

He languished in obscurity, in spite of his prodigious gifes at reading the future, for many years. But his fame gradually spread, and when the quatrain, which foretold the death of King Henry, was read, Catherine de Medicis herself sent for him to Paris, and gave him the title of "Counse of Extraordidary and Physician to the King." Nostralamus had the good sense to take warning by the examples of Gantic and Cardan, He very soon perceived that the air of Paris was not favorable to prophets. Stoffers were abroad. A wicked unbeliever wrote a cruel epigram upon him:

"Nostra damus cum falsa damus, nam fallere nostrum est;"

A wicked unbeliever whote a cruel epigram upon him:

"Nostra damus cum falsa damus, nam fallere nostrum est:
Sic cum falsa damus, all nist nostra damus."

The newly-appointed physician to the King was one of those who are easily daunted by rioicule, so he packed up and went south again, whence he never removed, and whither Charles IX. afterward visited him. It is sad to read that in his own town he was always regarded, save by one favorite disciple, as an impostor of the first, and therefore most successful, order. This disciple, Jean De Chavigny, one of those simple and lovable creatures, born for the nourishment of the quack and the humbug, who will believe anything, hovered around the master like Cadijah round Mohammed. He left his native town of Beance, where the wine is so good, and took up his residence altogether in Salon itself, so as to be always near Nostradamus, abundoning 'family, estate, occuration, and all. Like another Boswell, he noted the things that fell from the doctor's lips, and, after his death, spent twenty-eight years in editing and commentating the Centuries. It is delightful to learn that in his society the prophet would unbend from his mystic forereachings into futurity and condescend to predict some of the minor events of life. "We were once," he tells us, in an aneeddate of touching simplicity, "walking abroad. I saw two sucking pigz, one black, the other white. What will be their fate? I saked Nostredame. 'We shall est the black one,' replied he, 'the white will be eaten by a wolf.' In order to elude the prediction, I told the cook to prepare the white pig for dinner. He did so; but as it is y upon the table, a tame wolf belonging to the nouse, finding no one there, devoured it. Upon which the cook prepared the black pig, and the prophecy of the infallibly Nostredame was accomplished." Wonderful indeed!

He lived and died in peace, always prophsying, always having his faithful Chavigny to record his triumpist. Honored as he was, mave by his own townsmen, in his life, his real glory

Garibaldi.

SPARKS OF SCIENCE.

PINE-APPLE PARRICS. The exquisite pine-apple scarfs and handker-chiefs, so famous for their delicate texture, are manufactured in the Philippine Islands, and can be purchased only at Manilla. The fibre of the leaves crowning the fruit is stripped out, cleaned, corded and spun by hand. The looms on which the pine-apple (higher are area are quaint little

leaves crowning the fruit is stripped out, cleaned, corded and spun by hand. The looms on which the pine-apple fabrics are woven are quaint little affairs, of corious construction, and both hands and feet are used in operating them. The fine embroidery enwrought in the fabric is done by men, shose delicate fingers are never suffered to lose their flexibility by rough labor. So great is the demand for these articles that they are usually contracted for three or four years in advance of their manufacture.

RUMAN LONGEVIT.

An investigation made by a Berlin physician, of the data relating to human longevity, shows the average age or clergymen to be 65; of merchants, 62; clerks and farmers, 61; military men, 59; lawyers, 58; artists, 57; and medical men, 58. The medium duration of life in Russia is about 21 years; in Prussia, 29; in Switzerland, 34; in France, 35; in Belgium, 36; in England, 38. Medical men stand high in the scale of longevity. Of twenty-signs physicians who died there last year, the youngest was 80, the oldest 93; two others were 92 and 89 respectively; three were 87, and four were 86, each. The idea is strenuously urged by some that, under ordinarily-favoring circumstances, men may live six or seven times longer than the years—14—tequired to attain puberty.

Amboyna, one of the Moineca or Spice Islands,

Amboyna, one of the Moineca or Spice Islands amboyse, one of the moinees of spice islands, is devoted to the culture of the clove. The annual produce, which varies eposiderably, averages 5,000 pounds, each tree yielding from 2 to 5 pounds. The sage-palm, on which the inhabitante chiefly rely for subsistence, is largely cultivated, and a fine article of indigo is also raised. vated, and a fine article of indigo is also raised. Amboyos is noted, too, as a grand depot for shells, which are shipped to every quarter of the world. Many rare and exquisite varieties—among which are the ear-shell and paper-nautilus—are peculiar to this island. The ear-shell is so called from its close resemblance to the human ear, and choice specimens, having a fiesh tint, readily bring \$250 a pair. The Chipese, who are the most thrifty portion of the population, drive a brisk trade in shells and corais, and amass large fortunes in the traitic. fortunes in the traffic.

BARE AVIABIES. In the extensive and interesting botanical gar-dens of Mr. Beale, at Macso, Caina, there is a series of aviaries of magnificent proportions which are stocked with rare and curious birds from every country and climate under the sun.
One of these is 40 feet in length, 15 feet in width, and of sufficient size to accommodate full-grown trees and considerable rock-masses. Here birds of various habits, finding ample scope for their inclinations and necessities, fulfill their destinies as completely as though they had the freedom of all Nature. United in one harmonious, happy family, are gold and silver pheasants, pink nosed Java sparrows, flaunting cockstoos, paroquets, adjutants and macawa, English nightingales, inandarin-ducks, only 4 inches long from the point of their crimson beaks to the tip of their parti-colored tails, with scores of others, all possessing some peculiar beauty of voice or plumage. Rarest of all is a species of the bird of Paradise (Paradisea apode) which Mr. Beate has had in his possession twenty years. It is the only bird of this remarkable family which was ever known to be tained or made to survive confinement. full-grown trees and considerable rock-masses.

In a recent volume of observations in Natural cience, Mr. Grant Berkely gives several instances of strong reasoning power in animals. The first case noted is that of a monkey, which one day watched its master go through the operation of driving nails. On being left alone, the monand proceeded to nail everything on the table and about the room together. Here were memoand about the room together. Here were memory and experience brought into play, and not the instinctive faculty which is commonly said to be the only guide of brute intelligence. Another remarkable instance of reasoning power was exhibited by a wild duck. The bird was in the habit of building its nest in a ditch, but one year the domicile was flooded by a sudden rise of the water. For the next, three examples the experience hird. a sudden rise of the water. For the next, three seasons the sagacious bird adopted the moorhen's plan of building a nest of light materials, such as grass and heather-twigs, so that it could rise and fail with the water. Ordinarily, ducks lay the foundation of their nests by scraping a slight hollow in the ground, and then till it in with a covering of soft substances. But this individual, with that attanement to locality which is a well-known characteristic of birds, modified its sivle of arountecture, adapting its habitation to unusual circumstances, in preference to leaving the place where she had been accustomed to deposit her eggs.

CREATING AN INLAND SEA IN APRICA. The French Geographical Society favors the project of creating an inland sea to the south of the French Colony of Algeria. This colony, which was captured from the Turkish Empire in 1830, lies on the north coast of Africa, between l'unis on the east, Sahara on the south, and Mo recco on the west. The Atlas Mountians lie parallel to the coast-line, and behind them stretches a vast expanse of heathy plains, called the Sebkhos, interspersed with salt-lakes, and bounded on the south by a second chain of the Sebkhos, interspersed with sate-takes, and bounded on the south by a second chain of mountains. These desert-tracts are destitute of fresh water, and produce only hedbs and brushwood, excep where an occasional dasis interrupts their sterisity. The plains and valleys which open out to the sea are extremely fertile, and once formed the gianaries of Ialy. There are no rivers of any importance in the colony, but the series of lases, called chotts, extending through the Sebkhos, reach as far as Biskra, to the south of Constantine. In summer these lakes run dry but it is thought possible, by cutting a channel between the first of the chain and the Mediterranean, to fill their basins with salt water throughout the year. The creation of sea-ports along their entire length, and a beneficent change of climate, are among the advantages hoped for from the realization of this bold scheme. The Bey of Tunis has already been requested by the Society to allow a survey of the country to be made, preliminary to the accomplishment of the project.

HOW AN RAGLE WAS PRESERVED.

requested by the Society to allow a survey of the country to be made, preliminary to the accomplishment of the project.

BOW AN RAGIA WAS PRESENTED.

One moroinly in the summer of 1834, an immense black eagle was feeding until the option of the topmost bought of a dry tree that crowned the lofty, pecpitions hill which overlooks the Village of Plymouth, Coan. A cunning hunter living in the village quickly loaded this rife, and, walking by the side of his borse, which he led by the mase, and kept as a screen between binneal and the bird, cautiously stole up the declivity until he had approached within shooting distance. The eagle was feeding upon some flesh which it had in its talons, and, as it stooped over to tax off a piece, the bunier brough his rife to bear and hed. The bird showly spread out its broad wings, wavered a moment, and fell. On most-arrement it was found that it spanned over 8 feet from tip to tip of its wings. It was he largest bird of its kind has taxiderary was at that day unknown; but the hunter, being anxious to preserve his trophy, bethought himself of a curious expedient. Most of the feathers of the bird were placed, and it was then carefully propped up on its limit to the size of the left, and left them as pure and while as a piece of paper. The ligatures holding the props and down another, in an uninterrupted, living stream. In four days' time they had cleared every particle of flesh off the bones of the hird, and left them as pure and while as a piece of paper. The ligatures holding the size, become and of the bird, and left them as pure and while as a piece of paper. The ligatures holding the size of the world, and it was then carefully proposed up on its heart the proper and down another, in an unintervulved, living stream. In four days' time they had cleared every particle of flesh off the bones of the hird, and left them as pure and while as a piece of paper. The ligatures holding the size of the world, and it was the country of the prominent of the prominent of the proper and the p

soon as hatched, and, being "to the manner born," swim as well as their mothers. But the chief point of interest in the grebe is the exquisite silky, silvery-white plumage on the under parts of the body. Its peculiar sleekness and beauty have procured for the great crested grebe the name of eatin-grebe. It has also attracted the attention of those whose business it is to provide fur and feathers for the graniture of ladies' dresses, and is in great request by them. The skin is used to make muffs, or out into strips for trimming hats and garments. At a sitting of the Interustional Congress for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, Canon Cooper stated that the grebe has to be skinned alive in order to preserve in perfection the satiny sheen of the feathers. If geosmands will encourage the inhuman practice of cramming geese in order that they may feast on the bird's engorged liver, it cannot be specially wondered at that ladies purchase the grebe's plumage to satisfy their appetite for adornment. Sull, in justice to the latter, it should be said that they are generally unaware of the torment in which the grebe yields up its life and its plumage to enhance the luxury and elegance of their attire. It was a cynic who said, in commenting on the harbarity practiced toward the grebe: "Unfortunately, woman entirely ignores arony in the matter of dress, and, considering her endurance under the torture she inflicts on herself in this respect, it is perhaps hardly to be axpected that she will feel for the grobe."

The heat sponger are brought from the Le-

STRIAN SPONGE-FISHERIES.

The best sponges are brought from the Levant. An inferior species is gathered in the Bahama Islands and on the coast of Florida; but, for the finest qualities, commerce relies upon the fisheries on the shores of Candia, Barbary, and

hama Islands and on the coast of Florida; but, for the finest qualities, commerce relies upon the fisheries on the shores of Candia, Barbary, and Syria. The centres of production in Syria are Tripoli, Ruad, Lattakia, and Batroum. The finest sponges are found in the vicinity of Tripoli and Batroum; but the whole coast, from Mount Carmel to Alexandretta, is hunced over. The total annual value of the Syrian fisheries is from \$100,000 to \$125,000; but the product is constantly lessening, on account of excessive fishing. From 220 to 300 boats, manned by 1,500 men, are engaged during the season, which extends from June to the middle of October. The boats used are of the ordinary build, their ports decked over, and rigged with a lug-sail. They are from 18 feet to 30 feet in length, and are manned by a crew of four or five men,—one of whom is employed in hauling, while the rest are divers. No wages are paid, the crew sharing equally in the profits of the fishing. The earnings of a good diver amount to about \$200 a season.

The practice of diving does not seem to be injurious to health or to abbreviate life, though but few are able to pursue it after attaining 40 years of age. The best Syrian divers remain under water 60 seconds. There are instauces of men who are able to stay below 80 seconds, but these are rare. The Syrian diver never uses the diving-dress: but, with an open net around his waist, for the reception of his sponges, he graspal an oblong stone attached to the boat by a cope, and plunges overboard. Arriving at the bottom, he deposits the stone at his feet, and, retaining hold of the rope with one hand, tears off the sponges within reach, and thrusts them into his net. When ready to ascend, he gives the signal to those above by a series of jerks on the rope, and is drawn up. Each season is marked by several fatal accidents, which are generally the result of too great daring. The diver will sometimes quit his hold of the rope and venture some distance in seatch of a prize; then, attempting to regain the rope

Why should man struggle early, late, When all he is is fixed by Fate? For everything that comes and goes, Goes, comes, at its appointed date. The wind is measured as it blows, The grains of sand have each their weight, Only the fool can say be chose The woman that is now his mate! And so with friends and so with foes, 'Tis idle to support, oppose, To open or to saut the gate.

FATE.

Nothing is certain but the close,
And that is hid from us by Fate!

—R. H. Sloidard in the Independent.

A Romance of the Road. A Romance of the Boad.

A letter from Hollister, Cal., dated July 12, gives the following account of a curious adventure encountered by a stage-driver: "On Saturday, July 10, as the New Idria stage was on its way to the mines from Hollister, two masked persons steepped out of the bushes in a narrow place in the road and presented a shot-gun at Mr. Burnett, the driver, demanding that he should halt and hand over the express bag. On being informed that he did not carry the express, they demanded of him what money there was on the stage. Mr. Burnett told them there was none, except what change he had in his pocket and they could have that; but they said they did not want his money, and ordered him to throw off the oag. He refused to do this, but got down from the seat, walked up to one of them, and opened the bag to show there was no money in it—while doing this tening the fellow to point his pistol in another direction. All this time the other one was covering Mr. Burnett with a shot-gun. After being satisfied that there was nothing in the bag, the one with a pistol climbed up on the seat to examine for himself, but was ordered down by Burnett, and, strange to say, obeyed the order. There were five tassengers on the stage, but they were not molested, and did not make a move, although some of them were armed. The masks of the robbers consisted of a piece of cloth hanging loose over the face, with two holes cut for the eyes. Mr. Burnett, while on the ground, recognized both of them, as he was close eaough to see through the holes in the masks. Burnett was not armed going-up, but on his way back he procured a six-shooter, as he thought he might have a chance to use it; and near the same place he met a man and woman both riding horse-back. He stopped the stage, handed his lines to a passenger, and got down, and ordered both man and woman to know up their hands. The order was very promptly obeyed, as Mr. Burnett hinks he would know that pistol anywhere. Burnett told them to dismount and great into the stage, as he wan

FAMILIAR TALK.

AN INITATOR OF MILTON.

The world has expended a good deal of sympathy upon their father, because he heartlessly taught them merely to pronounce Latin and Greek, that they might read these languages aloud for his gratification, while he left them in total ignorance of the meaning of the words they uttered. A similar instance of gross injustice is related of a worthy Englishman, named Richard Delton, Esq. He was an ardent admirer of the Greek classics, but, suffering from weak eyes, be taught his negro-boy, Casar, to read to him correctly and fluently any Greek writer, without understanding a syllable. Will these men be rewarded with good eyes and plenty of Greek and Latin anthors in the next world? Or will they still be served by women and negro-slaves?

Miss Richards, the English girl who recently concluded, at Stapleton, near Bristol, the as-

concluded, at Stapleton, near Brietol, the as-tounding feat of walking 1,000 miles in 1,000 tounding fest of walking 1,000 miles in 1,000 hours, is the first one of her sex to exhibit so extraordinary an example of physical socivity. One cannot venture to surmise, in these days of female enterprise, how soon her exploit will be rivaled by some equally ambitions and strong-limbed woman. Meantime, there stand on the page of history two records of similar deeds of pedestrianism accomplished by massuline athleses. The first was put down in 1809, when Capt. Barclay walked 1,000 miles in 1,000 consecutive hours, winning thereby £16,000. The wagers staked on this match amounted to £100,000. The second event of the kind was noted in 1811, when Thomas Standen, of Solehurst, near Silver Barracks, accomplished a stroll of 1,100 miles in as many successive hours. Mr Standen was 60 years old at the time he indulged in this prolonged constitutional.

miles in as many successive hours. Mr Standen was 60 years old at the time he induiged in this prolonged constitutional.

ASCENTS OF MONT BLANC.

The first ascent of Mont Blanc was accomplished by Jacques Belmont in 1786. He was an Alpine guide, and made the attempt to secure the reward which De Laussure offered for the discovery of a practicable route to the summit. De Laussure himself ascepded the mountain the following summer; but, for some years after, no one ventured to repeat the hazardous enterprise. Indeed, there were no saccents between 1788 and 1802, and between 1802 and 1809. It is only since 1850 that they have been regularly made. In 1864 there were 20 ascents, and in 1855 24. From 1861 to 1865 the numbers rose to 39, 24, 54, 63, 56, and fell in 1870 to 14. Twenty-two ascents took place in 1871, 57 in 1872, and 58 in 1873. This year the ascents began the 3d of June, a month earlier than usual; and it is supposed there will be more than ever before in a single summer. The total number of persons who have thus far reached the summit is 724. The performance of the feat has coased to be an extraordinary distinction.

A writer in the Galaxy has collected a quanti-ty of curious information regarding the manner in which our forefathers lived prior to the Revolution. We shall help ourselves frankly to a few of his details, merely thanking him for the trouble which we know he was at in amassing them. In Boston, 130 years ago, butcher's meat averaged 2 pence per pound. A 12-pound cod could be bought for the same sum. A salmon, weighing from 12 to 14 pounds was sold for a shilling. Lobsters, poultry, and was sold for a shilling. Lobsters, poultry, and venison were plenty and cheap. Figeons brought 18 pence per dozen. In New York, twenty years later, the price of beef was fixed by law at 4½ pence per pound; that of pork and veal at a penny more. Butter was 15 pence per pound, and oread 4 coppers per loaf of 1 pound 12 ounces. Milk, which was carried in cans suspended by a yoke from men's shoulders, was 6 cents per quart. lu 1734 Franklin lived in Philadelpeia, on

cents per quark.

In 1734 Frankin lived in Philadelpeia, on a vegetable diet, for 18 pence sterling a week Fruit was abundant everwhere. The best of peaches were 3 pence a peck in New England; and pigs were fed on the poorer qualities, North and South. There were cookshops in Philadelphia, as early as 1697, where meats, pies tarts, and cakes, were to be had. The delegates to the Congress of 1774, which convened in the Quaker City, were often treated to sumptuous dinners by the wealthy clizens. Enumerated in one of the bills-of-fare still existing to attest the luxury of those early days, we find curds and creams, jellies, sweetmeats of various sorts, twenty kinds of tarts, fools, trifles, floating-islands, whipped syllabuls, Parmesan cheese, punch, wine, porter, beer, etc., etc. No mean variety for the lighter courses. The substantials of these hanquets included turtls, ducks, chickens, ham, beef, and pork; Chocolate was more commonly used thaq-coffee. Cider was 3 shillings sterling in Massachusetts, and we may infer the people drank it in preference to Adam's ale. Filp and toddy were also popular beverages. The beer manufactured in Philadelphia was of such prime quality that it was preferred in Barbadoes, whither it was exported to the beer of such prime quality that it was preferred in Barbadoes, whither it was exported, to the beer of Encland. Madeirs was the favorite wine all over the country, and rum-punch was universally relished. The teetotaller was an unknown being only 100 years ago; and the Grand Jury in Philadelphia, in 1844, declared that liquor was sold in every tenth house in the city. The same story might have been told with equal truth of every other city in the Provinces.

A PRENCH ACTOR.

An old habitue of the Theatre du Palais Royal, Paris, babbling, in the columns of London Suciof such prime quality that it was preferred in

Paris, babbling, in the columns of London Society, of the scenes he has witnessed in this cele-brated temple of Thespis, tells a couple of amusing incidents of Grassot, the init comedian and practical joker. The stage-manager of the theatre was a perfect martinet, and, al-though kind at heart, his rule was minutely and relentlessly rigid. He was especially scru-pulous in the matter of fines, which were inflict-ed upon the pocaets of the actors as punishment for every offense. By a certain regulation of

and relentiesly rigid. He was especially scropulous in the matter of fines, which were indiced upon the poc-sks of the actors as punishment for every offense. By a certain requisition of the theatre, any person guilty of unparliament any language, was subjected to a pecuniary mulci. This rule was the source of perpetual poor, from the siated interpretation of which it was susceptible. One evening, when the sizes manager was brasily energed in his little den adjoining the stace, he heard some one of the densaing-come, and trying that no come quickly. Russing out of his den he exclaimed. Whist's wasting 'l' Locking up he saw Grasco bending down over the bannisters. "Compet," of I should call you a mitiot, —I do not call you end to be dressing-tome, and the property of the competition of folding one of the funeral-processing his nome and the theatre, he att upon the expedient of joining one of the funeral-processine which wound their lungbrious way, in almost concisens chose to take. The concept of the competition of the compe

which has roome for 35 pupils. The St. Thoms Hospital has 600 teets, ranged in above 30 sand of various sizes. Here a considerable number the graduated nurses have found regular employment. For at least a yoar it is considered to sinable that they should have the benefit of moracuce, before they go out to do general nursing. A training-school for nurses was opened ;

practice, before they go out to do general number of the service of these or four graduates of her service of three or four graduates of her service of the service of the graduated that and a half years the school had graduated that and a half years the school had graduated that the service of th Results of the Tempera sade — Congression Here we have a pretty town of me inhabitants. The houses are consuming the tripes, and the people as been thereughly alive many years atransages of planting shades about ings. The town has regular cross-radid walks and roads. Many of residences would compare favorable in the best-built cities, and several addices are large and imposing, grounds are well laid out, and the proof of the parks buildings were guarded by posterious to the parks buildings were guarded by posterious to pass through, your company to the Supreme Court, ever hear they would be obliged to despise used for gates, or hear it is truet. Correspondence of The Chicago Tr

WITH A WATER-LILY.

See, my darling, what I bring,—
A white-winged blossom of the spring;
On the stient stream it lay,
Deep in dreams the live-long day,

Now, if then wilt let it rest, Lying on thy levely breast, Again its spreading leaves will hide Just as deep and still a tide, Dangerous, dangerous, 'tis to dream' By the deep lake's stient stream! Nixies hide within its bed, With littles floating overhead.

Dear, thine heart, too, is a stream Where 'tis dangerous to draam'; Nixies hide within its bed, With itsies floating overhead.

An Anecdote of Del azet An Anecdote of Bel axet.

In 1820, Mile. Dejazet, then in her 23d year was engaged at the Theatre Fr ancais at Badeaux. Being naturally fond of music ab frequently profited by the free a limitation second ed to the actors of the minor theatre by the management of the opers, and one ever ing compather usual post behind the scence during the unformance of Kreutzer's "Pincesse Ibe Baby loss. All of a sudden, electrified by an air chartaining sing by the Princess, and utterly unconscious of what she was doing, she darted from the coulisse on to the stage, and, setzing hold of the hand of the astonished cantairce, embraced her warmly, exclaiming:

"Brave! Madame, brave! that inindeed singing!"

A momentary panse ensued, after which the audience, many of whom had recognized the young actrees burst into a storm of appl sue; and Dejazet, coming to her senses, and pre-whelmed with confusion, retreated rapidly into

whelmed with confusion, retreated rapidly inte the coulisse.

Next day she received a summons to appear a a certain hour before the Commissary of Police On her arrival she found that functionary, at tired in solomn black, writing at his oursa, "What is it?" said he, without even turning he

head.
"That is exactly what I was about to sat you.
Monsieur," replied she.
Struck by her voice, he laid, down his pen, and for the first time looked at the new-comer.
"Who are you, Mademoisel's?" was his next question.
"Ma fot, Monsieur, you oright to know, since
I am here by your orders," answered Dejaset,
handing him at the same time the notice she had

"Ah!" said the Commissary, glancing at the

paper, "you are Mile. Virginie Dejazet?"

"At your service, Mousieur."

"You are doubtless aware of the penalty incurred by you yesterday evening—twenty-four hours' imprisonment."

"Imprisonment."

"Read the thirteenth article of the Polles Regulations," answered the Commissary, pointing to a document affixed to the wall, "and you will see."

ing to a document affixed to the wall, "and you will see."
Dejazet read as follows: "Any actor or series appearing in sight of the andience from the counteses of his or her theatre during that performance of a piece, is liable to a fine of 25 frames and twenty-tour bours' imprisonment."
"This does not concern ma, Monsieur."
"Allow me to explain. I was at the opers last night to hear—"
"La Princesse de Babylone!" interrupted the Commissary, with a sigh. "I know—unfortunately, business of importance prevented ma from being there mysolf."
"All Monsieur, you missed a splendid performance."

"Ah! Monsieur, you missed a splendid parformance."

"Indeed! how did Cecile sing?"

"Cecile! Ah! you mean the Princess. Life
an angel, Monsieur. What a voice, what a style
she has!"

"Has she not? But pray sit down, Mademoiselle," added the Commissary, changing his toes
and handing her a chair with the utmost courtesy.

Dejazet, who saw how the land lay, did as she
was requested.

Galeaburg is not a new town. The service in 1836, by groups w. Oale.

minister, who bought 11,000 acres a hid out a town in the centre of the

hid out a town in the centre of the seld of lote and farms at a slight ad out, reserving the profits to found The surplus thus accrued was to be a faient, he then thought to andow to The first buildings were put up in 1 them s school opened, since known a West as Knox College. In 1850, up to which time Galesburg from railway-enterprises began, and

GALESBURG

There.

What "Aaron Abou

listery of the Town - Its

Institutions and Busin

Candidates.

In 1850, up to which time Galesburg fown, railway-enterprises began, and apidly rose in value. The endowns College was increased from \$40,000 to the party of their duty and a sinon, pindful of their duty and a their success, established Lomoard under the suspices of the Universalistics. It was named in honor of Benja bard, a citizen of Chicago.

In 1857 Galesburg began The Recomposation Life. ITS INCORPORATED LIFE. with H. R. Sandersen as its first Mayor necessary to follow the history of the tail. Suffice it to say, it grow stead raudly. For fifteen years a hitter war between Galesburg and Knoxville, a to which should be the our knox County. So fictor was this es friends quarreled with each other, and five instances, even families were dismade enemies by the question of a seat. In 1871 the matter was finally a general vote of the people of the quality fixed upon as the shire-time County.

Most people will remember the fame. The feople against John Marion charged with the murder of Mrs. Hathews, near Yates City, in 1872, was the drat tried here after the remoconty-seat, and attracted the attentit whole country. The Court was he oper-Rouse, in faturacy, 1873, and commune visited the city during the attended on the sittings of the Court, it will be remembered, was convicted of any and excepted at Knowlile, March The excitement produced by this tristence, and the interest was enhanced by lastion of a sensational pamphies. "The Murdered Wives," which had a whim and wale.

disp and sale. ral estate and personal property of the sity alone is valued at \$400,000.

The sity alone is valued at \$400,000.

The sity alone is valued at \$400,000.

The Burlington & Qui are lecated here, and employ 400 met
the 150 or 200 that run on the stains

Thom lar off at Galenburg.

thom lay off at Galesburg.

Anox College was founded, as before in 1887. The buildings are enbetantial said; and the course of study aims solid adnestion than display and divers rule seems to be, "Sandy well who study," and to ayoid emattering educ patics top often permitted in these lay American colleges.

study," and to avoid smattering educe practice too often permitted in these is a American colleges.

There is a Female Seminary near the which is highly spokin of, and in source of learning extends over four relations in which the pupil is well educated that to follow whatever religious doct maximum and the main building is three grories higher, and 66 feet wilds.

There are numerous

"PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SCHOOLS in Glassburg, and no town in Illinois has educational advantages. Many parents able to do so would find it pleasant here are numerous to a story of the second of the second school. The head have them directly under their own these have them directly under their own these, and need not fear but they would see so the second of the second schools and stated as the second school substantial public achool building is his control of the city, and cost \$60,00 mountains, and state for 150 houses. Man chart is cally, where \$60 can be educated.

Galasburg has a fine driving-park, with their and stalls for 150 houses. Man chart is control to the source are constantly on hand, withing on the gourse has been sucception.

can borses are constantly on hand, white on the gourse has been excepted.

The state of the place are the daily and seek publiched in the place are the daily and seek publiched in the place are the daily and seek publiched. Regarder, daily and seek publiched in politica. It is a constituted and published by the printing of stands George V. Detriech is Presider and seek publiched in politica. It is a constituted and published by the printing of stands George V. Detriech is Presider and the tolerands. It is printed day and seekly paper in the city, and the copy of the collent paper in the city, and the copy is an excellent sample of what a carry newspaper should be. The Judges Graves.

I am stopping at the Railroad House is stopping at the Railroad House is supplying at the saliroad House is supplying the best being in show, it is in the proprietor.

I am a large drug-establishment, owns the last of the building is show, it is a large drug-establishment, owns have a clove and the copy in the Novelty Mills, by Tyford & abotepraphic establishment, by Z. P. Molling, by D. W. Bradishw; a clove and the copy is a precision of whites; a water the copy of the co

for 35 pupils. The St. Thomas beds, ranged in above 30 wards. Here a considerable number of rees bave found regular employ-ist a year it is considered de-should have the benefit of this may go out to do general nurs-

ng, what I bring,— ed blossom of the spring; stream it lay, me the live-long day. wilt let it rest, lovely breast, ading leaves will hide and still a tide.

angerous, "ils to dream ake's silent stream I sthin its bed, ating overhead. eart, toc, is a stream, ngerous to dream; rithin its bed, ating overhead.

as aware of the penalty in-terday evening—twenty-four nt."
I what for?"
teenth article of the Police wered the Commissary, point-affixed to the wall, "and you

follows: "Any actor or so-sight of the audience from is or her theatre, during the siece, is liable to a fine of 25 four bours' imprisonment." plain. I was at the opera last

e Babylone!" interrupted the a sigh. "I know—unfor-of importance prevented ma you missed a splendid perdid Cecile sing?"
ou mean the Princess. Life.
What a voice, what a style

But pray sit down, Mademoi-ommissary, changing his tone chair with the utmost courhow the land lay, did as she the functionary, his eyes ght; "ought ahe not to be

your good taste does you a brilliant career before you. I twenty-four hours' imprisonate, silly. "But when I tell he, "that after the sir she

nterrupted the Commissary.

In the secretary rejoined the actress.

In that, transported with enthurefrain from rushing on the gher!"

The other, "brave! I would in your place!"

The other of the commissary, doesnot, "let us examine the my actor or actress appearandience from the coulisments.

the coulines, said Dejarot

is the Theatre Francis, and ra!"
lademoiselle; so the prison he ground. But I maintain that modification. You will do twing me to pay you a visit, tile about music."
Monsieur, "replied Dejassi; a left the room, " and a good coase de Babylone!"—Low-

mblers' Phrases,
reader of stock operations,
nia Ledger, is often much
lical or slang phrases used in
los explain: Four different
re known under the general
ges. The "put" and "call"
tes. The "straddle" and
le privileges. A "put "is a
holder the right of delivert of stock within a definite
price. A "cast" is exactly
ut," being a contract giving
of calling for the stock inli. A double privilege is
an the same stock combined
then a double privilege is
an the same stock combined
then a double privilege is
price of the stock it is
and costs from 2/5 to 5 per
when drawn at a distance
cent above and below the
lied a "spread," for which a
ler cent is paid. The distest at which a "spread" is
te class of stock and the
let at which a "spread" is
te class of stock and the

CALESBURG. "Aaron About" Saw There.

Intery of the Town - Its Educational Institutions and Business-Houses.

gesults of the Temperance-Crusade - Congressional Candidates.

in 1850, up to which time Gatesburg was a dead orn, railway-enterprises began, and real estate updit rose in value. The endowment of Knox College are increased from \$40,000 to over \$250, 60; not the next year (1851) the friends of educine, mindful of their duty and grateful for increase, established Lombard University, under the suspices of the University denomination. It was named in honor of Benjamin Louisid, a citizen of Chicago.

In 1857 Galesburg began

In Econpolaries first Mayor. It is unsecessive follow the history of the city in deal. Saffice it to say, it grow steadily, if not anylly. For fifteen years a bitter war was waged let sen Galesburg and Knouville, a town 5 miles chan, as to which should be the county-seat of face County. So faree was this contest that fiscale quarried with each other, and, in one or iso lastaness, even families were divided and made enemies by the question of the county-seat. In 1871 the matter was finally decided by spooral vote of the people of the county, and electory fixed upon as the shire-town of Knox tempy.

In 1871 the matter was finally decided by spooral vote of the people of the county, and electory fixed upon as the shire-town of Knox tempy.

In 1871 the matter was finally decided by spooral vote of the people of the county, and electory fixed upon as the shire-town of Knox tempy.

In 1871 the matter was finally decided by the publishes of a sensational paraphlet entitled, by the first was in
tend of the county. The Court was held in the per-Bouse. In february, 1873, and over 6,000 mans visited the city during the trial, and could on the sittings of the Court. Ochome, will be remembered, was convicted of the mirries as executed at Knoxville, March 18, 1873. He strial was in
my and the interest was enhanced by the publishe of a sensational pamphlet entitled, the limitered Wiyes, "which had a wide circu-

ander Imaes; wood-house, by T. H. Ellison: hide-house, by the same; furniture-house, by Myer Jacobi; grocery, by Banerfor & Laustrum; draghouse, by A. S. Devendorf; carriage-factory, by J. F. Raymer & Co.; Hygiene Infurnary, by Dr. Humphrey; cultivator-manufactory, by Babecck & Stilson; butchery, by Bollenbach & Weineke; boot-and-shoe-house, by Charles Selk; harness-and-shod-house, by Charles Selk; harness-and-shod-house, by Charles Selk; harness-and-shod-house, by Charles Selk; harness-and-shodide-establishment; by O. J. Barnard; broom-porn-house, by Shelden & Roseboorn; bonnet-establishment, by J. D. Weatherhead; china, glass, and queensware house, by George F. Fect; dry-goods and carpet house, by Matthew C. Willard; grocery, by Clarkson & Griffith; toy-house, by Fabnestock & Failer; livery, by Div & Son; millinery, by Mrs. M. A. Jones; boot-manufactory, by A. Boyer; wagon-lactory, by A. J. Bergquist; millinery, by Mis. M. Young; flour-and-feed store, by James M. Brum; dry-goods house, by E. Themas; Novelty Iron Works, by C. D. Coltars. Of course, these are not all the business-houses in ac large a place, but the leading ones only. There are many smaller firms, some of which do a large and paying business.

The leading attorneys of Galesburg are D. H. Clark, M. D. Coake, Edwin H. Teach, O. F. Price, P. H. Sanford, Douglass & Harvey, and Hannaman & Kretzinger. The doctors are Herbert Judd, George W. Foote, and W. W. Porter. There are two National Banks, and Colton's Parmary and Machanics' Bank.

Allogather I have spent a most entertaining and pleasant day in rambling about this eld town, and I should not object to live here, if they would pull down the picacts and put gates at the estrances of the public grounds and buildings.

This is

Galaxavizad, III., Aug. 5, 1874.

Illust ve have a pretty town of 10,000 to 12,000 thismits. The houses are costly nested more than trees, and the people seem to have been thoroughly sive many years ago to the integers of planting shades about their dwell-integers of planting shades and integers of an elephant, and asked for a drink of whisky; but the young small rit purposes of heart in the open set.

There is a planting and a same the propers of an elephant, and asked for a drink of whisky; but the young small rit planting and planting an

pointed out to me, and I regret to say the watermaly ugly.

The only matter of local inforest at present in the place is the correst for congressman from this, the Ninth District. The Republicans most prominently named are the Hon. Granville Burriere and Col. Thomas A. Boyd, of Fulcon; Col. R. H. Whiting, of Peoris; and the Hon. O. F. Price and the Hon. W. Selden Gale, of Knox. The Democrats are waiting "to see."

AARON ABOUT.

A TENNESSEE PRODIGY.

An Infant, Five Days Old, in "A Clear Alto Voice," Prophesics the Destruc-tion of Pittsburg. Clarketile. Tenn. (July 31), Correspondence of the Louisville Courier-Journal.

For several weeks past, rumors of a great won-der existing near Johnsonville, in this State, have been circulated freely about our streets. The papers of West Tennessee, and of Nashville, have given it a passing notice, but what has been published has been gathered from travelers who

And the state of the control of the

to his entrance into commercial life, atthough he afterwards studied law in Lincoln's Inn. After a brief practice he devoted himself to mercantile pursuits successively in Saxony, London, and the Mauritius, in which island he lived many years. Like Schlisman, another merchant-explorer, Dr. Beke was a great student and reader. The results of his readings in ancient history, geography, philology, and ethnography were published in a work estitled "Origines Biblics or, Researches in Primeval History," which was published in 1834, and which was described in the Quarterly Review as "the first attempt to reconstruct history on the principles of the young science of geology." It was through his historical and geological atudies of the East, taken in sonnection with his commercial enterprises, that his mind was first directed to the project of exploring Central Africa from Abyssinia. The land that he propesed to explore was almost entirely unknown to Europeana, and Dr. Beke imagined that commerce would be benefited greatly by establishing intercourse with Central Africa through Abyssinia. A proposition which he made to the British Government to conduct this exploration was declined, however: but private subseprise came to his assistance, and in the year 1861, after having proceeded to Shoa, in Bouthern Abyssinia, he left that town and, alone, set out on an exploring expedition into the interior of Africa to search for the sources of the Nile. On this journey he penetrated into regions of which little was previously known, to-wit, Godjam and the countries lying west and south. He returned to Europe, where the various beeks in which he describes his various discovery. This work was written in Mauritus, and was published in London in 1860. His writings also include, besides those on geography and ethnography, a treatise on the "Geographical Distribution of Languages in Abyssinia." In the year 1865 Dr. Reke came prominently before public in connection with the English prisoners in Abyssinia. On Nov. 4 of that peak price of

"CIVIL RIGHTS."

The Question in a Practical Form in

The Question in a Practical Form in Betroit.

Prove the Letres Triuma, Aug. 5.

The following telegram seems to have been sent broadcast over the country:

Dersorr, Aug. 5.—Senator B. K. Bruce and Superintendent of Instruction Joseph Hills, both colored, of Mississippi, were objected to this morning by a number of would-be whites at the Hiddle House here. The whites refused to eat at the same table with the abovenamed gentlemen. Considerable excitement prevals.

The facts of the case are these: Senator Bruce and Mr. Hills and another colored man named Cardoza, who are here in stendance upon the American Educational Association, arrived in Detroit on Thosday and put up at the Biddle House, where they were furnished with rooms and treated precisely as the other guests of the house. On Wednesday Miss Kate F. French, Miss Lizzie J. French, and Miss Nellie F. Bandolph, of New Brunswick, N. J., who were also stopping at the same hotel, asked for their bills, announced that they did not propose to "eat with niggers," paid what they owed, and left the house. Several other persons made similar objections, and Mr. Johnson, one of the eleris of the hotel, then called upon Mr. Bruce and his friends and asked whether they would object to having their meals sent to their rooms, and was informed that this would be satisfactory. A gentleman, representing the Harper Brohers, of New York, demurred to this proceeding, however, and it was subsequently agreed that he and his friends and Mr. Bruce and friends should occupy a table together in the dining-room, and this arrangement is being peaceably and quietly carned out, and no "excitement" whatever exists.

VESSEL-OWNERS.

Recommended.

Commissions for Chartering Ships Fixed

The Chicago Vessel-Owners' Association held a very important and well-attended meeting yesterday afternoon at the Committee-room of the Board of Trade, for the purpose of considering the reports of the Conference Committee on overloading vessels and the Committee on Commission; also, to take some action in regard to pooling all the vessels owned at this port.

Mr. W. M. Egan, the President of the Associa

After reading the minutes of test meeting, the Conference Committee, appointed at the previous meeting to meet a similar committee from the Board of Lake Underwriters, submitted the True FOLLOWING REPORT through its Chairman, Mr. J. B. Hall, who stated that the recommendation had been referred to the National Board of Lake Underwriters at Buffalo;

the National Board of Lake Underwriters at Buffalor.

Warness, In the opinion of the Joint Committee of the Chicago Board of Vessel-Owners and Agents and the acoad Board of Marine Underwriters, no entificary rule about loading can be made which can apply to all vessels without manifest injustice to many, they being of different model and braid; therefore.

\*\*Massived, That in the opinions of this Joint Committees the appointing of Local Inspecture by the Board of Underwriters to attend to or examine vessels in port, and see that they are not overloaded, in a proper and antificient earguard against the overloading of the same.

\*\*Mesolved, That we recommend to the International Board of Lake Underwriters that the Vessel-Owners' Association of Chicago may appoint a committee of two to confer with the Port Inspectors in all cases when they declars vessels overloaded. In case the four caunout agree, they shall select a fifth person, and the decision of the majority of the five shall be final.

\*\*A GENERAL DISCUSSION\*\*

followed, and it was the prevailing opinion that the suggestion was a fair one, and was calculated to do away with the many complaints herefolore made. The committee appointed at a previous meets.

The Committee appointed at a previous meets.

to do away with the many complaints hereisfore made. The report was finally adopted by a manimous vote.

The Committee appointed at a previous meeting to report a TARIFF FOR COMMISSIONS submitted the following:

Your Committee, appointed to report a tariff to be adopted by the Board, would respectfully submit the following:

Whitemas, The present rates of freights are unremunerative to vessels carrying grain upon the lakes, therefore

whereas, the present action is a present and the lakes, therefore Resolved, That for the season of 1874 the rate for chartering vessels shall be as follows:

18.000 to 19.000 to 19.0000 to 19.000 to 19.000

Capt. Magill offered the following as
for the report of the Committee:

Resolved, That the commissions for chartering vessels, steam and sail, in this Board for the season of
1874 shall be 75 cents per 1,000 bushels wheat
capacity, and that where a rebate shall be allowed the
shipper, no commission shall be charged by the agent.

After an acrimonious and excited debate, Mr.
Magill's embstitute was adopted.

On motion of Capt. Hood, the following Committee was appointed to consider the question
of

Hood, Owen Frindiville.

CAPT. MALE.

Submitted the following resolutions, which called forth an excited debate, but finally were adopted assisting the second of the seco

ed seriatim:

Resolved, That as owners of such property we shall in the future refuse to charter or continue to run our vessels unless we shall obtain such rates as will enable us to pay the current expenses of our vessels while in commission. us to pay the current expenses of our vessels while in commission.

Resolved, That while we continue the present ruinous system of carrying freights at a loss we thereby provent ourselves from obtaining in the future rates that would be remunerative.

Resolved, That the vessel agents of this Board be recommended to communicate with their principals, and ask their co-operation with us in affecting measures so much to be desired.

Resolved, That we instruct our Secretary to communicate with sister Boards on the chain of lakes, that they may units with us in adopting such regulations as will tend to remedy the criss of which we complain.

CAPT. ATKINS

introduced the following preamble and resolutions in regard to the pooling of vessels, which were laid on the table for future consideration:

Whereas, The shippers, by selecting one person to

were laid on the table for future consideration:

Whereas, The shippers, by selecting one person to charter vessels for them, have concentrated that branch of business; and

Whereas, The present rate of freight to Buralo, 234 cents, is totally inadequate to defray the running expenses of any vessels, and believing as many vessels would be taken at a farily remunerative rate as at the present ruinous rate; therefore,

Resolved, That we, the owners and vessel-agents of Chicago, will meet the shippers by pooling all vessels we may own or control, and will charter them seconding to priority of being ready to load, provided the size of the vessel shall not conflict with the size desired by the shipper.

Resolved, That an Exacutive Committee shall be appointed by the Chair. Said Committee shall be appointed by the Chair. Said Committee shall consist of three members, whose duty shall be to determine upon the rate of freight from day to day, and to see that the person selected by them faithfully performs his duty to all parties to this agreement.

Resolved, That the chartering of all vessels pooled shall be done by one agent, to be selected by the Executive Committee, whose duty shall be to faithfully abide by the rate established by the Executive Committee for the day, and serve for the term of days.

Resolved, That all owners and agents shall hand a

Committee or the day, and serve for the term of days.

Received, That all owners and agents shall hand a list of all vessels ready to load they may control to the Executive Committee, as also the time when they were ready, and the agent selected by the Executive Committee shall charter them according to priority; nor shall any agent charter his own vessels except as by priority, or as the acting agent of the Executive Committee.

The meeting then adjourned. THE COURTS.

Becord of Business Transacted Yes-

THE REPUBLIC INSURANCE COMPANY,
The following is an abstract of the report of J. . Payson, Assignee of the Republic Insurance 

\$165,114.90 One hundred and twenty-nine thousand three hundred and thirty-seven dollars and eighty-two cents of this is available cash, and \$25,277.08 is a secured deposit in the Second National Bank, and \$10,500 is deposited as security for costs. A dividend meeting will be held Aug. 20, when a dividend of 20 per cent will be declared. One hundred and twenty-nine thousand three

UNITED STATES COURTS.
William Wilkins, H. H. Grane and L. Wilkins began a suit for \$1,500 against H. and M. Neu-

O. C. Holton & Co., Assignees for a patent for an improved folding-loungs, filed a bill against Wendeling, Seng, and W. H. Hoffner to restrain them from infringing such patent.

The Goodyear Dental Vulcanite Company filed bills for infringement of patent against Ransom Pomeroy, of Plano, III.; W. K. Johnson, of Condows, III.; and John Reiter, of Osborn, III.

Pomeroy, of Plano, Ill.; W. K. Johnson, of Cordova, Ill.; and John Reiter, of Osborn, Ill.

BANKEUPTCI TIERS.

H. A. Kohn & Bro., Goodman & Barbe, Reidsskoff, Barbe & Co., Field, Benedict & Co., Clayburg, Einstein & Co., Field, Benedict & Co., Clayburg, Einstein & Co., Sweet, Dempster & Co., and Z. Stern, representing \$7,898.54 of debts, filed a petition against a debtor named Jacob Frost to have him adjudicated bankrupt. They claim that his indebtedness amounts to about \$17,000; that he has a stock of goods at Champaign, and real estate in this city. It is charged that he has suspended payment of his commercial paper, and also allowed a judgment to be entered up against him, and his goods to be taken by the Sheriff. A rule to show cause Aug. 17, and an injunction to restrain any sale by the Sheriff, were issued.

N. S. McDowell & Co. filed a petition asking for a composition of their creditors, and an order for the same was made to be held at Register Grant's office, Aug. 25.

A discharge was issued to C. F. Brown.

SUPERIOR COURT IN BRIEF.

The Ridgeley National Bank commenced a sunt for \$7,000 against the Swansea Smelting and Refining Company, and another for a like amount against Adam and Samuel Smith.

Laura Thompson commenced a suit in debt

George B. French sued W. H. Brownson and C. B. Brownson for \$1,000.

J. M. Worthington began a suit for \$2,500 against H. E. Picket.

N. T. Steele sued James Bell and Elias Adler for \$1,000. N. T. Steate and James Point filed a bill against the Great Western Enilroad Land Company, Henry Greenebann, and J. A. Jewett to fore-cleae a trust deed for \$2,510 on Lot 2 of Block 1 in the First Division of Riverside, and Lot \$24, Block 10, of the Third Division.

Grant of guardianship to James Dunn as guardian of Alice M. Dunn et al., minors, under an approved bond of \$2,000; he was also authorized to administer upon the estate of Annie Dunn, under an approved bond for the same amount. In the matter of the estate of Mary Ross, grant of administration to William K. Ross, under on approved bond of \$370.

MILWAUKEE AVENUE.

The City Enjoined from Extending that Thoroughfare to Lake Street.

Peter For filed a bill in the Superior Court yesterday to enjoin the collection of a tax for paying damages to be caused by the proposed opening of Milwankee avenue from Desplaines and Kinzie streets. According to the bill, the Board of Public Works of Chicago, in June, 1888, sent to the Common Council a report and ordinance for opening Milwankee avenue to the corner of Lake and Canal streets. The Board stated that they had examined the contemplated improvement, and considered it necessary and proper, and recommended that the ordinance be passed. It was admitted that the ordinance be passed. It was admitted that the improvement was not asked for by the owners of a majority of the property along the proposed route. The ordinance which was passed by the Common Council July 18, 1888, provided that an appraisal of the damages and recompense due the owners be made; that The City Enjoined from Extending provided that an appraisal of the damages and recompense due the owners be made; that \$160,904.70 be assessed by the Commissioners of the Board of Public Works on the real estate really benefited, in proportion to the benefits, provided that, in case the 90-100 part of the total damages and expenses should exceed or fall short of the above named amount, then that fall short of the above named amount, then that amount should be increased or diminished, as the case might be, so as to equal 99-100 of the whole expense [81,828.35 was to be assessed and paid out of the general fund of the city, or out of the proceeds of a general tax, provided also that this amount be increased or diminished so as to equal, the 1-100 part of the whole expense. In October the Board of Public Works filed an assessment-roll showing the property taken, the damages, and benefits assessed. The assessment was required to be complete before it was filed, but it was claimed that such was not the case in the present instance, as the Commissioners failed to show they had given legal notice of the time and place of their aittings. The assessment was confirmed and complainant assessed at \$720, while the benefits resulting to him were stated to be \$1,071. A warrant was issued for the collection of the benefits and these not being all paid, the Assessor in February, 1869, applied for Judgment against the delinquents. Complainant and others appeared, and objected on the ground that there had never been any legal condemnation; that no complete assessment-roll had been made; that the assessment had not been legally confirmed; that no property of the objectors largely exceeded the benefits. The objectors largely exceeded the benefits. The objectors were sustained. In July, 1858, the Board sent another report or ordinance to the Common Council stating that the city had failed in February amount should be increased or diminished as the

sustained. In July, 1868, the Board sent another report or ordinance to the Common Council stating that the city had failed in February preceding to obtain a judgment for a balance due of \$54,350.56, and saking that a new assessment be ordered. The new assessment was made, a warrant issued, and in March, 1871, another application for judgment made. To this compliants objected, alleging the former judgment in his favor, and also claiming that the second assessment was grossly irregular, and hence void. These objections were also sustained.

hence word. These objections were also sustained.

In June, 1872, a third report and ordinance was made, showing that there was still due \$41,802.44. This was confirmed, a third warrant issued, and application made to the July term last past of the County Court for judgment. Complainant appeared and filed more objections, claiming that no proper estimate of the expenses had been made; that the report did not show what proportion of the expense should be borne by private property, and what proportion by the general fund; that the report also failed to show that any notice required by law was published. This application is now pending before the County Court, and will probably be decided within thrity days.

the County Court, and will probably be decided within thrity days.

The complainant further shows that the Common Council, while this third assessment was pending, on the 30th of June, 1874, made an appropriation of \$40,000 for the purpose of opening the above named avenue. There is no monoy, Fox says, in the City Treasury to meet such an appropriation, but it is intended to raise it by a general tax. If, however, the third assessment is valid, the amount will be raised by special assessment, and if it is not, the city has no right to make a second appropriation, as it has long since paid up its share, and is powerless to give any more.

make a second appropriation, as it has long since paid up its share, and is powerless to give any more.

For then proceeds to give eight new reasons why the last assessment is void, the principal of which, besides those already mentioned, are that the last assessment was not made in the same manner as the first, because the damages have not been ascertained by a jury; because he has two judgments in his favor against the assessments; and lastly, because the assessment is made for more than is authorized by the ordinance. The city, though it has condemned the land, is continuing to collect taxes on it.

Within the past four days the city authorities have begun to tear down the buildings on the route of the proposed street, and given complainant's tenants notice to leave by the 5th, or last Wednesday, and insamuch as there is a force of about twenty men engaged in the work, Fox doubts his ability to oppose such a number. He charges that one of the Commissioners, whose name, however, is not given, exercises such influence on the other two Commissioners that he is able to control them and make them go on with the work. If the work progresses, complainant fears a multiplicity of suits will result between himself and the laborers, and between his tenants and himself, his property be irreparably damaged, and great injury result to him. Wherefore he prays that an injunction may be issued against the Board of Public Works, perpetually enjoining them from tearing those houses down, at least by virtue of any proceedings heretofore com menced for such a purpose. The injunction was granted by Judge Moore, under a bond of \$2,500, to prevent the city from tearing down complainant's houses, or from paying \$40,000 for opening said avanue, or levying a tax to collect such amount.

day Train.

The through Pacific Express train for Council Bluffs, Omaha, San Francisco, and all other Far West points, will leave the Wells street depot of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway at 10:18 a. m., Sunday, Ang. 9.

Through tickets via Chicago, Burlington & Quincy and Chicago, Book Island & Pacific Railways are good on this train.

Duryea's "Satin Gloss Starch" is the most popular starch in the United States.

A Severe Test,—The Commissary-General of the United States, after a trial of all the principal starches in the country, decided that Duryea's "Satin Gloss Starch" was the best that could be procured, and the Government, from that time to the present, are buying this article. This is a fact worthy the sitention of constiners.

consimers.

How Shall I Invest a Small Sum of Money to the Best Advantage?

Ninety-nine dollars and forty-five cents paid annually to the Washington Life-Insurance Company by a man 25 years old will secure to his family \$5,000 and dividend additions. At the age of 35 B would cost \$131.90 annually. Business Education.

Every business man desiring to fit his son for an active business life should enter him at Drew's Susiness College, Nos. 273 and 280 West Madison strest. The course is thorough, and conducted upon the actual business plan, untike any other institution in the

EDUCATIONAL.

Mt. Morris (Ogie Co.) III. R. C. DAUGHERTY, A. M., PRINCIPAL.

CHICAGO LADIES' SEMINARY

15 and 17 Shelden-st., near Washington, poes twolfth year Sept. 14; full course of study, experi-nced escalars and therough week. Just eracted, anothe arge building, with assembly and elass rooms on entrano loor. Larger accommodations for boarders. MISS GREGG, Principal.

Dearborn Seminary 985 WABASH-AV. The nineteenth year of this School will open Sept. 14.

Sept. A few pupils can be boarded in the family of the rincipal. Send for a Catalogue.

Z. GROVER. BISHOP HELLMUTH COLLEGES,
LONDON, GNT., CANADA.

Afford the Highest Intellectual and Christian Education,
for the sens and dangetors of gentlemen, as very modersig charges. (The Colleges are a mile, or i.

President and Funnater-THE EGHT REV. I.
HELLMUTH. B. D., D. C. L. Local Sistop of Histon, M.

The Golieges are respectively supplied with an able
star of Experienced European Concher.

The Form begins Sept. 2.

Cincinnati Wesleyan College

FOR YOUNG LADIES. The Bod year will open Sept. I Academic, College, and Art Courses. The new building has been brilled and entire framework of \$150.00 ft. This is the oldest and one of the most theoughly equipped Colleges for Young Ladie in the country. Expenses re-early control of the country of the Course o MISSES GRANTS' SEMINARY

Nos. 130 & 128 1-2 North Dearborn-st., Chicago, will open Sept. If with full corps of acaco-phaned instructors. Resident Franch and Germi spaneters. For circulars address a shore.

PARK INSTITUTE. Mrs. A. E. BATES, Principal.

For Ciris and Young Ladies. Fall term will begb
Sppt. 9. Fall corps of able instructors. Increased ac
commodations for Bosrding Pupils. For circulars ad
dress the Principal, 71 Ashland-ar., Chicago.

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Of the University of Chicago and the Northwestern University. Daily instruction, thomp per dar, for \$5 events, breaking the control of the Chicago and Profits of Profits. Yes Burson Dension and Philip Myers. Taition, \$50 a year. Diploms admits to the bar, Por catalogues, \$4c, address V. B. DENSLOW, See'y, Tribune Building, Chicago, Ills. KIARSARGE SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

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and
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School, for young ladies, at Tarrytown-on-the-Rudson, will reopen Sept. 16.

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Y., reopens her French, English, and German Boarding and Day-School for young ladies and children, Sept. 17.

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Ragilish, French, and Gyerman boarding and dayschool for young ladies; will reopen Tunday, Sept. 8;
music thoroughly taught, also sewing and embroilering.
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There's a Wonderful Difference in teeth, On some the emand is very thin. The tend ency of Senodont in to strengthen and whiten this delicate sheathing, and also to impart fragrance to the breath of the promption of the promption of the promption to the United States.

A victim of your large Records the Control of the promption of the Control of the Promption to the United States.

A victim of your large Records the Control of the Promption of the Control of th

AMUSEMENTS DEXTER PARK. MONDAY, AUG. 10, 1874. FIRST RACE.

SECOND RACE. 

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

GALA FAMILY MATINEE GREAT ADELPHI COMPANY THE CARONS, WEIGH AND COLLINS, SAN-FORD AND WILSON, WAYNE AND LOVELY, FRANKIE, THE MINSTREES, THE SNIBBS, THE POLICEMAN'S PROLIC, SANDFORD TROUBLED BY WILSON, THE EDUCATED PATS, APRIL

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CABIN AND STREERAGE PASSENGERS. Pirst Cabin, 3% and 830 surrance. Second Cabin, \$25 surrancy. Steerage, \$30 currency. Second Cabin, \$25 surrancy. Steerage, \$30 currency. Second Cabin, \$25 surrancy. Steerage of an operation of an operation of a surrance of a

STATE LINE. New York to Glasgow, Liverpool, Belfa, and Londonderry, Thus, elegant, new, Cirde-besteamers will sail from Plor No. 3, North River, as it pleasmers will sail from Flor No. 3, North Miver, as na-lows:

STATE OF NEVADA. Wednesday, Aug. 18

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STATE OF VIRGINIA Wednesday, August II

And over Wednesday therestror, taking pasengers at
through rates to all parts of Great Britain and Ireland
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BALDWIN & OO., Agenta, 23 Broadway, New York.

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TOWN every \$4.TURDAY. avery fortuight.
Cabin passage, \$70, \$80, surrency electage. at sreatly reduced rate. Return tickets at lowest sales.

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Northeast corner Clark and Sharman House), Chicago. Great Western Steamship Line. From New York to Bristol (England) direct.

Great Western, Sat., July 18 (Cornwall, Tuesday, Ang.,
Cabin Passage, 40; intermediate, 46; Steerage, 50

Expursion tickets, \$120. Apply at Gen't Freight Dego

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RAILBOAD TIME TABLE, ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS. - † Saturday excepted. † Munday excepted. † Munday excepted. † Are rive Sunday at 8:30 a, m. † Daily. ICHIGAN CENTRAL & GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD Sepol, fast of Lake st., and food of Preenty-second-st. Lichel effect of Clark st., southeast corner of Randolph, and 15 Canal-st., corner of Hadison.

(ail (via main and air lipe)...... \$ 500 a. m. \* 735 p. m

Chicago, Kansas City and Denner Short Line, via Louista ana, Mo., and Chicago, Springheld, Allon and St. Louis Through Line, Union Depoit, Wast Side, new Madison. 4t. bridge. Ticket Offices: Al Depoi, and 120 Nundolph.et

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Milwankee, St. Paul & Minneapolis,
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Depot foot of Labord, and foot of Treenty-second at. Read after, 121 Randolphot., near Clark. | Laure, | Arrive.

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and Chand and Sixtarchbets. Fisher offees. No. 10 Clarket.

N. Grand Tucife Root, and at depots.

Mail and Express.

Mail and Express.

Ottaws and Sirestor Passenger.

Dubuque & Siona City Exp. 20 5 a. 170 p. m.

Pacific Fast Line, for Ornaha. 20 5 p. m.

Annors Passenger (Sanday).

Dubuque & Siona City Exp. 20 5 a. m. 150 p. m.

Pacific Fast Line, Granday.

Total Express.

Sign of the Company of the

### SPORTING NEWS.

Closing Day's Races at the Buffalo Driving Park.

Goldsmith Maid Trots Her Mile in 2:15 1-2.

Cricket Game Between Mutuals and Chicago Cricket Club.

Shooting Tournament at Dexter Park Next Week.

THE TURF.

TROTTING MATINES AT DEXTER PARK.

There will be two interesting races at Dexter Park Monday afternoon, and the names of the ntries are a sufficient guarantee that fast time be made. The first race will be for a sweep take of \$50 each, to which Mr. Mausur add \$300. The entries are A. H. Buck's chestrum mare Hattie, Graves & Loomis' bay gelding Bay Henry, and Aleck Lewis' chestnut gelding Jerome. The second race will be for a similar unt of money, and the entries are Graves & Loomis' bay gelding Chicago, Aleck Lewis' gray mare May Howard, and S. W. Granger's bay LAST DAY OF THE BUFFALO RACES.

Special Lispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
BUFFALO. N. Y., Aug. 7.—Over 20,000 people itnessed the races to-day. The throng of spechat has gathered at the Buffalo Driving Park since Dexter trotted his memorable heat in 2:17%. In some respects, the results of to-day's races eclipsed everything in the annals of trotting history, Goldsmith Maid making the fastest time on record, viz: a mile in 2:15%.

Fleety Golddust, a 6-year old horse, with a record of 2:32, trotted a mile in 2.20%, which is the greatest 6-year old performance on record. Red Cloud won the 2:20 race by one of the most remarkable exhibitions of speed every record. tions of speed ever seen at this track, trotting the third and fourth heats in 2.18 and 2:18%, respectively, making the first half mile in each at the rate of 2:15. The speciators were wild with enthusiasm throughout the entire after-noon, and turfmen willingly concede to the Buffalo track the reputati n of being the fastest trotting track in the world.

THE FIRST BACE was for horses that have never beaten 2:31, for a purse of \$4,000. Eleven houses were entered, but only ten started. Fleety Golddust won the race easily in three straight beats, beating Kan-sas Chief, the favorite, without any apparent effort. At no time during any of the heats was Golddust pressed closely. Kansas Chief and Vanity Fair, however, did some admirable trot-

ting.

SUMMARY.—Buffalo Driving-Park, Friday, Aug. 7, 1874. No. 8. Purse, \$4,000, for hors s that have neverbeated 2:31; mileshests, best three in five, in harness; \$2,000 to the first horse, \$1,000 to the second, \$600 to the t in d, \$400 to the fourth.

C. S. Green's g. m. Fleely Golddust. 1 1 1 W. L. Simmons's g. K.mass Chief 3 2 2 3, N. Williams' b. g. Vanity Fair 2 5 4 M. Gooffin's b. g. Stavit Maiony 4 3 3 W. Auen's r. m. Dunan 5 7 5 Jahn Marghay's h. m. Lady Dahlman 6 6 7

 

 James Jamison's F. m. Anna.
 9 8

 Albert Wells' ch. m. Kit y Wells.
 7 dis.

 E. A. Lytle's f. g. Slow Go.
 10 dis.

 ce's br. g. James Howell Jr.

driver just previous to the third heat, as the man who handled him in the first two heats appeared too nervous to drive him for what he was worth. Charley Green took the reins and sent Red Cloud around, the winner in the three following successive heats. There was some good trotting done by Camors, Notice, and Sensation, but Red Cloud had the race all to himself to all suppressions. He tested manufacturities

 smith Maid.
 Summany—Buffalo Driving Park, Friday, Aug. 7, 1874, No. 9. Purse \$7,500, for horses that have never beaten 2:20; mile heats, best three in five. in harnes: \$1,500 to the first horse, \$2,000 to the second, \$1,200 to the third, \$750 to the fourth.

 J. S. Wade, b. g. Red Cloud.
 2 6 1 1 1

 J. F. Merrow, blk. g. Camors.
 1 1 2 5 6

 A. Goldsmith, b. g. Gloster
 5 2 3 2 2

 John E. Turner, b. m. Nettle.
 4 3 4 3

 Hen Mace, b. g. Sensation
 3 4 5 4

 Frank VanNess, b. g. St. James.
 6 5 6 6

 Dan Mace, b. g. Henry
 Quarter.
 Mile.

 True
 Quarter.
 Mile.

After the first heat in the 2:20 race, Doble drove Goldsmith Maid up the track, preparatory to her race against time, in which it had been announced she would attempt to beat her record of 2:16. Enthu issue a plause from the stands creeked the Maid's appearance. She trotted as 

CRICKET. THE NUTUALS AND THE CHICAGO CRICKET CLUB.
There is but little probability that cricket will ever become a copular pastime in this country.
The English to residents, in whose memory the glories of characteristics are yet fresh, retain, as a rule, heir admiration for the old national sport, but they are about the only ones who patronize it. For the other classes of our who patronize it. For the other classes of our citizens it possesses few or no charms. The rules and points of play are not even imperfectly understood by the great majority, and the game, taken altogether, is entirely too tedious for their fancy. The only out-door sport that an American will look at for half-a-dozen hours at a stretch with any degree of interest is a horserace, and cricket is even more exacting in its demands upon one's time. It never takes less than the greater part of a day to play an ordinary game, and the usual rule is for the players to stop for dinner in the middle of a contest. This

game, and the usual rule is for the players to stop for dinner in the middle of a contest. This is bardly the kind of amusement that a restless and busy community can afford to patronize, and besides it does not furnish the necessary amount of excitement. While it may be, and doubtless is, a very fine game to play, it is certainly an uninteresting one to look at, and in the laster respect, at least, must give way to the less complicated sport of base ball.

The above remarks were suggested by a game of cricket between the Mutual Base Ball Club, of New York, assisted by some members of the White Stocking nine, and the Chicago Cricket Club, a young and promising amateur organization, which was played on the Twenty-third street grounds yesterday. The attendance was exceedingly meagre, and the spectators seemed to take but little interest in the game. Play commensed shortly after 11 o'clock in the forencon, with the Minuals at the bat, and when the fifst inning closed on both sides they were 41 to their opponents' 44. It was not anticipated that the score of the Chicago men would be the greater of the two, as the Mutuals numbered in their ranks several players of more than ordinary skill. At the end of the inning the players lunched, and otherwise enjoyed themselves in a tent that had been erected on the east side of the ground, and then the game was resumed. In the second inning the Mutuals made 45, and the Chicagos had four wickets to spare. There was no particularly brilliant fielding, and as the batting was utterly unlike that in base ball, there was nothing to describe that the ordinary reader would take any interest in. The umpires were Mr. Frank Bowen for the Chicago Club, and Mr. Meade, of Racine, and Dr. Caze, of Oak Park, for the Mutuals. The annexed score gives a detailed account of the game:

\*\*MUTUAL CLUB.\*\*

\*\*Harrid Inning\*\*

\*\*MUTUAL CLUB.\*\*

\*\*Harrid Inning\*\*

\*\*Harrid Inning\*\*

\*\*Harrid Inning\*\*

\*\*Harrid Inning\*\*

\*\*Harrid Inning\*\*

Wide balls ...

Grand total .. First Inning.

Wright c Hart b Allison. 3 Sharp c Nelson b HatFurber b flarfield. 0 field.

Malone c Allison b Alli
Darlow run out. 6 Wright not out.

Sharp run out. 6 Wright not out.

Sharp run out. 0 field. 1 Addley run out..... 0 Dwyer c Carey b Allison. 2 Hyde not out.... 

First inning 

MUTUALS VS. WHITE STOCKINGS, This afternoon another championship game will be played on the Twenty-third street grounds by the Mutuals and White Stockings. It is to be hoped that there will be no necessity for such harsh criticisms as THE TRIBUNE was obliged to publish concerning the last game between the clubs, but that everything will pass off pleasantly and honorably on both sides. THE AMATEUR CHAMPIONSHIP

of the State, besides other prizes of a minor character, will be contested for in a tournament to be held at Peoria during the early part of next week. The following circular explains the matter more fully, and should be read by clubs intending or desiring to participate:

matter more fully, and should be read by cluts intending or desiring to participate:

The arrangements for the approaching base-ball tournament for the amsteur casmpionship of the State, to be held in this city, Aug. 11, 12 il.3, and il.5, have been so far perfected that the management can safe, y announce that it will probably be the most successful affair of the kind ever witnessed in this State. The contest is open to all amateur cluts of this State, without entrance tee. The following handsome prizes will be offered: First prize, 2300 cash and gold medal; second prize, 373 cash; best running of bases, \$10 and sliver medal; best throwing, \$10 and sliver medal; best throwing, \$10 and sliver medal. In addition to these extinordinary inducements, the proprietor of the Feoria House has offered to coard the clut winning the first prize free of charge during the entire tournament. All the hotels have offered reduced rates to base ball cluts, and nothing has been left undens to make an attractive meeting.

A goodly number of cluts have already signified their intention of taking part in this tournament, and entits are coming in daily.

Commodicus amphitheatres have been erected upon the grounds (which are ange enough to admit of two distinct games at the same time), and comfortable seats are provided for speciators at reasonable prices.

Many of the citizens of the central part of the State are intending to visit Peoria during the tournament, and o all lovers of our national game a giorious opportunity is presented.

Our beautiful city is well worth seeing under any cit.

1874. Special purse of \$2,000. Goldsmith Maid against

Mr. Wheale won the first prize. In the tes of four at 26 yards on the above series, Mr. Eiston won the second prize. The regular tournament closed with sweep-stakes for double birds, 18 yards rise; prizes SCORE. 

of five for the second price, hr. wheele are the winner.

After this there was some informal abooting, including a match for five single birds, 21 yards rise, in which Mr. Elsson wou the first prize of \$18, Mr. Dille the second of \$11, and Mr. h. >wn the third of \$7.50. Other off-liand marches were made and contested, and the tournament closed most pleasantly. Fine weather, good birds, and exce lent arrangements have made the four days sport most enjoyable. Most of the best shots are going in a flock to Chicago.

THE SHOOTING TOURNAMENT at Dexter Park next week, under the manage ment of Messes. Abner Price and S. H. Turrill, promises to be the most successful event of the kind that has ever taken place in this country. the managers are in receipt of advices from the several States that all the crack amateur shots will be present, and, judging from the number of entries already received, it is expected that there will be at least 100 sportsmen from abroad in the tournament. We have already published the programme of the management with regard to the rich prizes among the successful contest-ants, and it only remains to be said that the ar-rangements for accommodating speciators are complete in every particular. Seats have been constructed under sheller tents, so that there need be no fears of sun or rain, and rules have been adopted to prevent accidents in shooting. of the management with regard to the distribution

need be no fears of sun or rain, and rules have been adopted to prevent accidents in shooting. A PIGEON MATCH.

Thursday a match was shot at Stagg's Park between Messra. McCormick and Baldwin, of the Kennicott Club, and Messra. Quigg and Phillips, of the Gun Club, at twenty-five single rises each. The score was as follows: McCormick, 21; Baldwin, 20; total, 41. Quigg, 23; Phillips, 20; total, 43.

### AQUATIC.

THE OAKLAND BEACH, B. L., BEGATTA. PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 7 .- The Oakland Beach regatta was continued to-day. In the four-oared "professional" race there were three four-oared "professional" race there were three entries, viz.: The Faulkner-Reagan crew, Boston, Longshore crew, Portland, and Biglin-Morris crew, composed of Evan Morris, John Biglin, James TenEyek, and Charles Ingalis. The race was 4 miles, for \$450 to the first boat, \$200 to the second, \$100 to the third, and was won by the Faulkner-Reagan crew in 26 m. 13% s. The Longshore crew came in 1 m. 17 s. later. The Biglin-Morris crew did not go round the stake, and came in last.

later. The Biglin-Morris crew did not go round
the stake, and came in last.
YACHT-BACK IN THE ENGLISH CHANNEL.
LONDON, Aug. 7.—The yacht-race for the
Prince of Wales' Challenge Cup took place today. There were three entries: The Enchantress,
Egeria, and Shark. The former loss her jubboom off Cowes' and was obliged to return. The
Shark also retired soon after the start, and the
Egeria proceeded over the course alone.

# THE CITY FISHERS.

How They Spent Yesterday.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribus PEWAUKEE, Wis., Aug. 7.—The Alderm weakened considerably on fishing, and there were but few early risers this morning, almost the whole party making up for the lack of sleep of the night before, when "enchre" and songsinging overcame all desire to rest. The steamboat Surprise took out only seven boats, in which were to be seen only the eminently successful of the day before. During the early part of the day a westerly breeze tempered the

THE RAILROADS

Proceedings in the Wisconsin Supreme Court.

A Declaration of Want of Jurisdiction.

The Arguments to Be Continued to the End.

Continuation of Cary's Speech and All of Judge Dixon's.

Miscellaneous Railroad News. THE WISCONSIN LAW.

MARING OF THE INJUNCTION CARE AT MADISON.

MADISON, Wis., Aug. 7.—On the reassembling of the Court this morning, Mr. John W. Cary, of Milwankee, resumed his argument for the defense. Citing the charter granted to the Millwankee & Wankesha Railroad by the Territorial Legislature in 1847, before the adoption of the State Constitution, he claimed that the line did not come under the reserved power.

Judge Byan inquired if the stock was subscribed before the adoption of the Constitution, and Mr. Cary assumed not, but claimed that when it was subscribed, then the contract was completed. Proceeding to an analysis of the Potter law, he argued that it was special legislation. The discriminations it made were bared on no just principles. Simply because a line known to be usproditable belonged to the Northwesterior St. Paul it was allowed to charge only the lowest rates, whereas other lines that had been built ou land-grants were allowed to charge higher rates because separately owned. The Legislature had vio aled the Constitution, and law, sud rules of jurisprudence. Had there not been spite and gross ignorance, such law would never have been passed. The St. Paul Company's line from Madison north to Portage did not, last month, earn enough to pay operating expenses, yet the hounds set on by parties instigating this litigation were acresting the agents on that has under directions proceeding from the capital.

At this point

At this point
JUDGE DIXON, ASSOCIATE COUNSEL FOR THE STATE,
requested Mr. Ca.y to give way for an hour and
a half, to allow him to speak. The consent was
readily givem. Without brief or notes other than
his citations of authorities, the ex-Chief-Justice
addressed the Court in a terse, clear, sweeping
argument. Hany of his points were a repetition of those made by him in the recent
rairoad suit in the Justed States Court,
but to-day they were delivered with
greater force and fluency. He began
by referring to the question of practice, which
was made the basis of a motion to dismiss this
proceeding; but practice is unsettled. This being the first suit of the kind brought in this
Court, or, to his knowledge, in this country, his
opinion was that the official statement of the
Attorney-General ought to be accepted without
verification. Were the Court to decide otherwise, cases would frequently arise when it would
be impossible for the Attorney-General to file
his information, and obtain an injunction from
this Court, because the precise information
would rest wholly in the breast of the guilty
party, and no process of law could compel them
to give it. After colarging at length upon this
point, Judge Dixon argued that

THE COURT HAD ORIGINAL FURNICITION
of this case. This Court had already decided,
first, that it has original jurisdiction
or too numerous to mention. The writ of certiorari had been repeatedly issued as an original
writ. How is it possible for the Court to say
that the jurisdiction of all these other writs in
councetion with which the writ of injunction is
named was original, while that of injunction is

connection with which the writ of injunction is named was original, while that of injunction was

not.

Chief-Justice Ryan - If you desire. I will state
our judgment upon that point; or, if you prefer, the Court will wait until all the argument is Judge Dixon said that he had finished his ar-

Judge Dixon said that he had finished his argument on that point, and was prepared to hear.

THE JUDGMENT OF THE COURT.

Amid more intense interest than had thus far characterized the case. Chief-Justice Ryan said: If you desire, I will state our judgment. The difficulty in the minds of the Court is, this Sec. 3 Art. 7 of the Constitution savs: "The Supreme Court shall have power to issue writs of habeas corpus, mandamus, injunction, quo warracto, certiorari, and other original and remedial writs." which were to be seen only the entire cossillation the day a vesterly breast tempered the rays of a sourching sun, but at noon it fell, and the fourteen fishers were left to endure the aggravations of a nearly reprical middsy, with fell, and the fourteen fishers were left to endure the aggravations of a nearly reprical middsy, with fell, and the fourteen fishers were left to endure the aggravations of a nearly reprical middsy, with fell and the section. Some may be original, as used in the section. Some may be original, as used in the section. Some may be original, as used in the section. Some may be original, as used in the section. Some may be original, as used in the section. Some may be original, as used in the section. Some may be original, as used in the section. Some may be original, as used in the section. Some may be original, as used in the section. Some may be original, as used in the section. Some may be original, as used in the section. Some may be original, as used in the section. Some may be original, as used in the section. Some may be original, as used in the section. Some may be original, as used in the section. Some may be original, as used in the section of the sectio

porate rights in any way it sees fit at pleasure, and what was the use of railway counsel coming here and taiking about the cost of railroads and the effect of this Legislature? This Court cannot lay its hauds upon the Legislature and mold its legislation to smit the convenience of these railroads. All the talk about the effect of this legislation upon the railways is foreign to the question before the Court.

Judge Byan asked if counsel held that the reserved power was negative only. Could the Legislature merely take away from the charter, or could they add to it?

Judge Dixon replied that the Legislature could alter the charters without its original scope.

Judge Byan—Where, within the language of the word after, does the modification of the power come in?

Judge Byan—It does not come in the language at all. It is the limitation, applied on the general principle, that when the Legislature reserved the power it meant that it might repeal or after, preserving its character, but cannot compel it to become something different.

Judge Ryan—It means then after, as such. In other words, the alteration which the Legislature can make must be inherent?

Judge Byan—Does this last admission of yours stand well with your assertion that the power to after is unqualified?

Judge Byan—Does this last admission of yours stand well with your assertion that the power to after is unqualified?

Judge Byan—Does the Legislature cannot transform it into some other being. All staturences are constituted as a corporation as such. There is this general limitation, that the Legislature cannot transform it into some other being. All staturences

utes should be construed with reference to the subject-matter. Under the guise of the power to alter the Legislature could not compel the St. Paul Company to take up their iron, clear their road-hed, and go to raising potatoes.

Judge Ryan—It means, then, that it shall be an alteration of the thing out of existence,

Passing to
THE QUESTION OF FURISDICTION,
Judge Dixon claimed there should exist, as an independent original department of equity, jurisprudence, authority to restrain all public corporations, and those of a quasi-public character, incorporated for public convenience and use, within their delegated powers. In support of this he quoted from Chancellor Kent, and closed his interesting though startling argument with a citation from a dissenting opinion, which prompted Geo. George B. Smith to remark that the two decisions from which Judge Dixon had drawn his loudest thunder were both sussequently overruled.

At a quarter before 1 octock
MR. CART RESUMED

At a quarter before 1 o'clock

MR. CARY RESUMED

his argument, and engaged the attention of the court during the remainder of the day. His statements were not different from those contained in his brief in the case decided last month before Judge Drummond. The only novelty lay in the many piquant and interesting interrogations of the Chief Justice, and the eloquent extemporansons remarks of counsel. Some extended of the Chief Justice, and the eloquent extended on the chief Justice, and the eloquent extended of the Chief Justice, and the eloquent of the Chief Justice, and the eloquent of the Chief Justice, and the eloquent extended of the eloquent of the Chief Justice, and the eloquent extended the many particles of the Chief Justice, and the eloquent extended the many particles of the Chief Justice, and the eloquent extended the eloquent extended

Court.

Mr. Carv closed with a powerful appeal to the Court to disregard popular clamor and administer a check to the spirit of Communism and agrarianism by placing on record a right coun decision that abould stand for all time, and be the precedent

day has the following: "Early this week an in-formal meeting of the Directors and the holders of the mortgage-bonds of the Mississippi Valley & western Bailway Company was held at Keomortgage, was decided upon. The principal holders of the bonds, A.B. Stone, of Cleveland, O., and John Fallon, of Philadelphia, offered to buy the road at \$375,000, nder the mor gage, and desired to effect the purchase without waiting for the ninety days' publication. J. M. Walker, President of the publication. J. M. Walker, President of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, the Trustee in the bonds, was applied to, but he refused to consent to any sale except according to the provisions of the bonds. It was, however, informally settled at the meeting that the road should be sold, and that Stone and Fallon should have it. in case no higher sum than \$875,000 was bid, and that a Receiver should be appointed to take the charge and management of the road until the sale was effected.

"To consummate the arrangement, a meeting

of the road until the sale was effected.

"To consummate the arrang ment, a meeting of a majority of the Directors was held in this city last night. The agreement made at Keokuk was ratified, and Josiah Hunt, of Hannibal, was appointed Receiver and Manager of the road, nutil the sale should be made. Mr. Fallon, for himself and Mr. Stone, agreed to pid \$75,000, which, it is thought, will be the only bid made. It was agreen that the name of the corporation should be changed to the St. Louis, Keokuk & St. Paul Bailroad, that being the name Messra. Fallon and Stone have decided upon in case they get the road.

Fallon and Stone have decided upon in case they get the road.

"The sale will be advertised at once, and it is reported that the bidders will commence work on the extension before the sale, an agreement having been made that, if a higher sum than \$875,000 is bid, and the sale is made to other parties, they are to be reimbursed for their expenses. The aim of the gentlemen who bid is to complete the road to Louisians, Mo., this fall, so as to secure a connection with St. Louis the coming winter."

THE NORTHWESTERN STATES. ws Items Telegraphed to The Chi-

cage Tribune. Tribune.

ILLINOIS.

The coal-miners of the Illinois Valley shaft, in the eastern part of LaSalle Township, refused to go to work on Thursday because the Superintendent would not permit them to limit their word to eight hours a day.

—A volunteer fire company was organized in Yorkville yesterday, with Sheriff A. D. Newton as Captain, J. A. Beeman First Lieutenant, and John Copper Second Lieutenant. The village authorities will purchase hooks and ladders for the company.

the company.

A couple of workmen, Henry Doering, a stonemason, and Hiram Stone, a laborer, working on the foundation walls and trenches of a new building, on Third street, in Davenport, were buried almost out of sight yeslerday afternoon by the caving in of a high bank of dirt. The latter received injuries from which he will

noon by the caving in of a high bank of dir. The latter received injuries from which he will never recover.

—Some two weeks since, Mr. George T. Shaw, son of Aid. Shaw, a well-known grocer of Davenport, was suddenly missing. He failed to make his customary appearance at his store, which of course produced much siarm and anxiety among his family and friends, which the days of continued absence served to increase. The first information gained of him was that he had visited Wilton, Ia., to collect some money due him there; not succeeding, he left that place and was afterwards heard of on a train west of Deemonies. He was apparently in a state of great agitation, talking about business in an almost incoherent manner. The next direct information was by a letter received by his wife yesterday, which came from an official of the State Insane Asylum at St. Peter, Minn. It appears that he had been taken in charge at Lasneur, a place about twelve miles from St. Peter, where he was rushing about the streets, singing and talking strangely. He was on his way to St. Paul, on important business, he told the officer, but, his insanity being evident, he was taken immediately to the asylum. His assets were \$1.500; liabilities, \$7,000. It is hoped that his insanity will be only temporary.

ORIO.

A new and elegant steamer, coeting \$4,000,

A new and elegant sieamer, costing \$4,000, manufactured at Paterson, N. J., for Delphos, arrived there yesterday. It arrived just in time to take part in the tournament at Van Wert next

week.

MICHIGAN.

G. H. Richardson, for the past three years city editor of the Saginaw Courier, committed suicide about 6 o'cicok last night, by shooting himself through the head with a revolver. The occurrence took place in the editorial-room of the Courier, when no one was present but himself. He has been in depressed spirits during the past two weeks, and the jury rendered a verdict that he came to his death while laboring under a temporary aberration of the mind.

# LATE LOCAL ITEMS.

E. A. Sothern (Dundreary), E. Sothern, L. Sothern, Miss Walton, and C. Hunt are guests at the Tremont House, having arrived last evening from California. The party were unable to make their contemplated trip to Australia, on account of the failure of the Steamship Com-

make their contemplated trip to Australia, on account of the failure of the Steamship Company.

\*\*ROTEL ARRIVALS.\*\*

\*\*Grand Pacific Botel—C. O. McDaniel, C. N. Dimick, U. S. N.; H. F. McCarty, Sait Lake; S. R. St. John, Brooklyn; George Beals, Buffalo; F. Corbin, New York; P. P. Pratt, Sam F. Pratt, Ed P. Pratt, Buffalo; F. B. Clarke, St. Paul; A. M. Pugh, Oincinnati; J. H. Pierce, Mississippi. . \*\*Palmer House\*\*—John Gardiner, Philadelphia; J. F. Buckner, Louisville; Frank Compton, Little Rock; James A. Allen, Buffalo; J. Hanmond, England; James Stewart, Giasgow, Scotland; J. W. Paton, Toronto; John K. Connera, Baltimore; the Hon. Welcome Hyde, Appleton, Wis.; Theophile Fapin, St. Louis.

\*\*Theophile Fapin, St. Louis.\*\*

\*\*Engel, Cincinnati; C. A. Maury, Bushville, Ind.; George H. Harlow, Springfield; F. H. Wines, Springfield; Capt. D. C. Pierce, Cincinnati; Gen. Turner, St. Louis; the Hon. J. F. Parnsworth, St. Charles; J. R. Young, W. H. Gilleepis, Dayton; C. F. Morse, Boston; the Hon. P. W. Strader, Cincinnati; D. T. Leeby, New York; J. R. Caldwell, St. Louis, Howell, Keckuk; A. A. Struble, San Franceso; H. P. Wyant, New York; H. Boott Howell, Keckuk; A. A. Struble, San Franceso; H. P. Wyant, New York; H. D. Blakeslee, Buffalo; W. T. Swift, St. Louis.

\*\*GRASSHOPPERS IN KANSAS.\*\*

GRASSHOPPERS IN KANSAS. From the Lourence (Kan.) Journal.
As nearly as we can gather from privatele
and from our exchanges, the grasshopper vition struck a section of our State about 150 z wide east and weet, and extending probably across the State from north to south. In some places they staid only four days, yet during that time they devoused nearly everything. A farmer in Cloud County, who had 600 acros of corn, says that the grasshoppers destroyed more corn for him in twenty-four hours than 5,000 head of cattle could have done in the same time. The only remedy so far discovered against these pests is smoke.

An Unsatisfactory Investigation-

An Unsatisfactory Investigation—
Miscellaneous News.

Special Disputch to The Casesse Induse.

Washington, D. C., Ang. 7.—The report of the local Inspectors of Steambosts of the results of their investigations into the cause of the collision between the passenger steamer Lady of the Lake and the Government steamer Gettysburg, which occurred on the Potomac River, south of this city, in hay last, has finally been made public. Nobody will be greatly surprised by the contents or tone of the report, for the fact had already been foreshedowed that the officers of the Gettysburg were throwing obstructions in the way of a thorough investigation. The Inspectors report that, having reviewed the testimony of the officers and passengers of the Lady of the Lake, they find that the pilot in charge of that vessel complied with all the rules and regulations governing pilots, applicable to this case, and he is thereby exonerated from all blame; but the Inspectors deem it their duty to report that they were obliged to abandon several ineffectual efforts to procure any evidence from Mr. Carv closed with a powerful appeal to the Court to disregard popular clamor and administer a check to the spirit of Communism and agrarianism by placing on record a rigoteous decision that should stand for all time, and be the precedent for coming years.

The court then adjourned until to-morrow mortuing, when the Hon. B. C. Cook will open the argument for the Chicago & Notthwestern Railroad. The case will continue into next week, and the M lwadkee & Chicago attorney will remain to see it through.

MISSISSIPPI VALLEY & WESTERN BAILWAY.

PROPOSED SALE OF THE ROAD UNDER A MORTGAGE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Iribuna.

Quinct; Ill., Aug. 7.—The Quincy Whig, of today has the following: "Early this week an inferious meeting of the Directors and the holders"

The act of June 20 knows as the Moisty law.

report in the case."

THE MOIETT ACT.

The act of Jude 22, known as the Moiety law, allows the entry without invoice of goods of less than \$100 value. Numerous complaints have been sent to the Treasury Department against the practice of the customs authorities, especially those in New York, who it seems have been requiring the production of invoices of all importations of whatever value. The Treasury to-day informed the Collector that the act before-mentioned does not apply to goods less than \$100; in other words, that importations under \$100 in value may still be admitted without invoices. A general circular to Collectors of Customs on this subject will be issued in a few days.

PUBLIC LANDS WHICE REVERT TO THE SOVERNMENT.

PUBLIC LANDS WHICH REVERT TO THE GOVERNMENT.

According to the decision rendered by the Attorney-General to-day, no Congressional action
or judical proceedings are necessary to cause
to rever; to the public domain the unsold lands
granted to the State of Wiscomsin by the act of
1856, to aid in the construction of certain railroads, among which are the unsold lands of the
St. Croix & Bayfield land-grant. All such lands
unsold at the expiration of the time allowed for
completing the road will revert to
the public domain by the publication of an order by the Secretary of
the interior, restoring them to settlemen
and market. The Attorney-General holds the
the operation of the conditions subsequent to
Congressional grants of public lands does not
depend upon the rules of common law, applicable to such conditions, but upon the intention of Congress, as gathered from the language applied in the grant itself.

The Woman Murder in St. Louis.

St. Louis, Aug. 7.—The woman found murdered in William Luisinger's orchard, several miles from the city, yesterday morning, was brought to town to-day, and identified as an inmate of Roger Plant's brottel on Green street, between Seventh and Eighth, and known by the name of Ida Buckley. Her real name, however, was Kate Hartwall, wife of Timothy Hartwell, a laborer. Prom facts which have been ascertained to-day, a man, as yet unknown, called on her Wednesday evening, and invited her to go to a neighboring saloon for an ice cream. On turning the corner of Eighth street they were met by two men, and the woman invited to take a ride in a light wagon, and was driven off. It is stated that when less than a block away she cried murder twice, whereupon the driver whipped up his house and drove rapidly down the street. Several parties were arrested to-day on suspicion of being implicated in the murder, and three are still held, but nothing definite has been proved against them. About 10 o'clock to-night the woman's hasband, Timothy Hartwell, was becomed to the proposal to the pr against them. About 10 o'clock to-night the woman's husband. Timothy Hartwell, was brought to the police-station, having been arrested in East St. Louis by Detective Tracy. He was very much agitated, but denied all knowledge of the murder. It appears that the woman had been married to Hartwell twelve years, but owing to domestic difficulties she left him and went toto a brothel about three months ago. The affair is involved in great mystery, and every effort is being made to nuravel it.

The St. Louis Forgery Case.

Sr. Louis, Ang. 7.—The creditors of Alexander, Dorman & Co. concluded to-day to put the firm into bankruptcy. This action is based mainly upon the fact that about a week before Alexander's operations were made public the State Savings Association and Fourth National Bank discovered that they held forged receipts, and required him to take them up or be exposed, whereupon he paid the State Savings Association fund \$10,000 and the Fourth National \$45,000. Under the Bankrupt law these banks will be obliged to turn these amounts over to be divided with other assets among the general creditors of the firm.

Execution at Easton, Md.

Easton, Md., Aug. 7.—Erust Smith (colored) aged 18 years, who was convicted in Maylast on a charge of rape, was hanged in this place today, at ten minutes past 12 o'clock m. The prisoner denied his guilt to the last.

A Railroad Conductor Charged with Burralo, N. Y., Aug. 7.—George Smith, formerly aconductor in the employ of the Lansing & Detroit, (Mich.) Railroad Company, has been arrested here by Detective Geddy, of Detroit, on a charge of embezzling a number of tickets from the railroad company. About 1,000 tickets were found in his trunk, at a hotel.

Killed His Son. TERRE HAUTE. Ind., Aug. 7.—James Stroder, living near St. Mary's, shot his son fatally this afternoon. Cause, trouble about a woman.

CASUALTIES.

The Ohio River Dies CINCINNATI, Aug. 7.—The bodies of the following-named persons were recovered from the water at Aurors, Ind., to-day: Charles Dritman, the pilot; Charles Reissenger, stoker; Snerley Snyder, Miss Kate Eckenworth, of Cincinnati; Miss Jaumer, of Madison; W. C. Brown, Chesironati

cinnati; Miss Jaumer, of Madison; W. C. Brown, Cincinnati.

One fireman, two unknown ladies, M. C. Browning, of New Albany, and Ed Sherlock, a raftsman from Guyandotte, W.Va., are supposed to be lost.

Cincinnati, O., Aug. 7.—The recovery of thirteen bodies lost by the burning steamer, Pat Rogers, have been reported in these dispatches. The Gazette and Enquirer specials report to-night the following additional bodies, making twenty-two in all: W. R. Kinsinger, striker, Newport; N. N. Hallowell, Cincinnati; John Handerson, colored, fireman; W. C. Browning, New Albany; John Albin, J. R. Stewart, New Albany; B. Drucker, Cincinnati; and a man 60 years old, dressed in a duster cost, beight 5 feet 8 inches, weight 160. Also, an unknown lady, aged 30, scar on the left hand, and also a scar on the chin, ring on the middle finger of the right hand, with initials B. F. Some bodies were found 12 miles down the river, and are now in charge of the Coroner of Rising Sun.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 7.—The tow-beat Samuel Roberts blew up to-day at 10 o'clock on Guvandotte, (W.Va.) aboals, in the Ohio River. Dudity Holland, the watchman, was killed; Samuel Fitch, dangeronsly acaded; David Williamson, pilot, seriously hurt. The Captain, David De Wolf; Clerk, Haley De Wolf; the mate, Charles Anderson; the engineer, Jacob Hanker; the sieward, J. W. Thompson; and the second cook, George Conene, are all injured, but not dangerously.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 7.—For the Dp.
Lake region, the Upper Missinsippi Valler, los
and Missouri, elight changes of temperature a
barometer, light, variable winds, and per
cloudy weather.

### WASHINGTON.

6:53 s. m. 29.86 59 13 M. fresh Cong. 11:18 s. m. 29.87 71 175 N. fresh Pale, 5:00 p. m. 29.84 72 171 N. fresh Pale, 2:50 p. m. 29.84 72 171 N. fresh Pale, 9:00 p. m. 29.85 30 34 17 fresh Chody, 9:00 p. m. 29.87 68 94 N. fresh Chody, 10:18 p. m. 29.87 68 94 N. fresh Light m Muskegon, Mich., having had a \$600.000 an will now invest \$100,000 in water-work. But will it rebuild with wood?

—The Woodstock (III.) pickle factory is any completed, and it is expected that \$5,000 bushes of cucumbers will be put up the present seems.

BRITTON-Aug. 7, 1874, Joseph H. Britton, and Friedrick Starday, Aug. 4 at 5 p. m. from Sc. 17 to Oak log-ti.

LF Nova Scotia papers plaase copy. For Upwards of Thirty Year MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been use for children with never-failing success. It corrects sailty of the stomach, religious wind colle, requisits the best, current dysentory and diarrhea, whether aring to she, current dysentory and diarrhea, whether aring to

### CRIME.

AUCTION SALES. (ESTABLISHED 1856).

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS,
108 EAST MADISON-ST.,
BOLD HERSULAN SALIN OF
Boots, Bhose, Hate, Cape, and Strew Goods overy for
day morning at 9% o'clock.
Furniture, Crockery, Burgies, Harness, etc., over
Wednesday morning at 9% o'clock.
Thursday morning at 9% o'clock.
Household Furniture and General Merchandin, over
Saturday morning at 9% o'clock.
Sales of Real Ratate and Forsonal Property of Sway
Description Solicited. The Woman Murder in St. Louis AT BUTTERS & CO.'S

REGULAR SATURDAY SALE SATURDAY MORNING, Aug. 8, at 108 Rast Madia NEW AND USED HOUSEHOLD GOOD Carpets, Plance, Melodeona, Mirrors, and General M Carpeta, Pianos, Melodeona, Mirrors, and General Re-chandise.

Also, at II o'clock, in rear of Salescome, one White Mars, 5 years old, well broke, sound, kind, and a good reaster; one side has Top Buggy, with pole, good years

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioners By GEO. P. GORE & CO., 68 & 70 Wabsab-sv.

AT AUCTION.

On SATURDAY, Aug. 8, as 9% cyclock, we shall ofte a very large and assorted much of Parlor. Chamba, 19 bear, Disluy-room and Kitchen FURNITURE,
Book, Cases, Wardrobes, Lecuson, Office and Future
Docks, Show Cases, Mirrors, Carpeta, Matterson, Flass,
two Upright Glass Cases, with Grewery, three commen-

Open and Top, End Spring, and Side-Bar Buggies, and Harness,
At Austice, THIS MORNING, SURE A CO. T. GEORGE P. GORB & CO. T. B. and R. Walses-

WE SHALL OFFER AT AUCTION On Wednesday, Aug. 12, at 9% a.m. property BOOTS, SHOES, & SLIPPI

By HARRISON, ROCKWELLS WILLIAMS REGULAR SATURDAY'S SAGE

FURNITURE HOUSEHOLD GOODS. AT 204 AND 206 EAST MADISON.

A large lies of Chamber and Parler Purceurs of crail its intensivening Goods, including Good Bergets, Bedding, &c. Also, Show Casse, Officer, New Harness, fine line of Refrigerators, Bally de. If m.—Four Plance.

HARRISON, ROCKWILL & VILLIA MARKETS AND ADDRESS AND

By WILLIS, PLYNN & CO., Secondary to WILLS, LONG & CO., 18 and 19 Rendelphot. Regular Saturday

FURNITURE And a large line of Carpets, Stoves, Mirror, Mattresses and Seeding, &c. Ales, a lot of Britaires, that must be sold.
WILLIS, FLYNN & CO., Assistant

CHATTEL MORTGAGE SALE OF

FURNITURE THE MORNING, at 16. Parker, Chamber, and Person Furnities of all kinds, Erssels and Worse to park, Createry, Chain and Pinded Ware, has a biddenards, to Boxes, and General Macchanics to be sold regardless of Tailor.

BRUSH, SON & CO., Assets By MORRIS DRUKKER

UCTION SALE.—No. 421 South Blaisles, pirith. On Saturday, Aug. 8, 21 10 o'dook. 7 v' abbie Austion the entire stock of South and amortment. Also, Shelving, Countain, res. 4a. Sale positive. MORRIS DRUKKER, Austin By EDWARDS & CO. We will call at 12 West Madison et. a fine manufacture. Thremes, etc., etc., THIS EVENING, at 7 closes.

George Conene, are all injured, but not dangeronaly.

Accidentally Shot His Mother.

Br. Louis, Aug. 7.—A young man named
leaves Blankey, living at Carrollion, Mo., want

VOLUME 27.

THE WEATHER

MARRIAGES.

DEATHS.

MEDICAL.

For all Purposes of a Family

THE HOUSEHOLD PANACEA will be send back ble. Immediate relief will follow its use is all one pain in the stomach, bowels, or side; rhouseholds, sprains, and bruises. For internal and extension

Children Often Look Pale and Si

From ne other cause than having worms in the BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMFITS will deswithous injury to the child, being particulty withous injury to the child, being particulty writered from all celecting or other injurious ingreally used in worm preparations. Sold by all dre

Liniment

COAL R. L. Hedstrom

THE LUZERNE COAL & Lehigh Valley R. R. We offer the unrivaled Coal mined by the WILKESBARRE.

as the lowest market rates at retail, a sarge mined with autroordinary care, as sell in the Anthracite Coal-fields. We mine in the Anthracite Coal-fields. We not attlaigntion in all cases. E. L. HEDSTROM Office, 71 Washingt TARDS: | 100 Kingsbury-st.

COAL

The best prepared Anthracited of this market. It is free from will not clinker. We are prepared Designative. LUMP LEHIGH, BLUMP LEHIGH, BLUMP

ROGERS & OFFICES:

144 Market-st., 100 Dearborn-st., con YARDS-772 Clark-st., 144 1 COAL! CO

AHRENS & BEH We are now prepared to furnit LACKAWANNA COAL. ERMINGTON, HOCKING VALLE BURG, and CANNEL COAL, fo est market rate. Also, MAPLE awood, and SLARS. Parties living at Central Park Stin, or Oak Park, will do well to for we will deliver fuel out the than any one else, on waron or by

Office, 561 West Mad 296 West Van Bu AHRENS & BI

DRY GOODS. GREAT DIRE

Continued until every sold COME EARLY in th ng and avoid the RUSH.

63 & 65 Washington Between State and Dearborn-LAKE NAVIGATIO GCODRICH'S STEA

Bachne, Milwankee, Shebergan, M.
see, etc., daily (Sundays arcented).....
FW Saturday's boat don't heave
of Grand Haven, Muskagon, Traverse (
lackinse, etc., daily (Sundays excepted)
st. Joseph daily (Sunday excepted)...
saturday's Boat don't leave until 11:50 p.
Mastick and Ladinston Transfer

EXPOSITIO Will the persons who were on distribute Industrial Exposition with of July 14, and have Widow Nos. 15, 18, and 19, call and

MISCELLANEOUS.

What Do You Think of 9 in J Clink that the rooms I occupied at the control of the life and life West Madison.et., are the control of the life, and step of any to be from one. I shall stways stay there in future.

FOR SALE Half Interest in "The Land-C MUNGER

LAUNDRY Offices 118 Dearborn et., 235 Michigas et. OREMUS STEAM LAU OFFICES: | 160 Madison-of-NOTICE

will please bear it in mind that you can y washing done for \$1 per don. (dresses ex IABOND LAUSDRY, " pass \$12 Carroll-as PRINTERS. STATIONERS. BLANK BOO!

ATTORREY, and PRINTING form 104 & 106 MADISON-ST